SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1878.

THE FAMINE OF 1876 AND 1877 IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Dated 24th December 1877.

Having been employed from the beginning of January 1877 as Delegate from the Government of India in respect to the relief of Famine in the Presidency of Bombay, as well as of the Presidency of Madras, before assuming charge of the Government of Bombay in May of the same year, I desire to record, for the consideration of my honourable colleagues, my opinion on some of the topics embraced in the narratives which have been prepared regarding the progress of the famine to its termination, and regarding the measures taken for its relief. From the beginning, that is, November 1876 to May 1877, these affairs were under the administration of my predecessor, Sir Philip Wodehouse; from May 1877 they have been under my own administration.

2. To my colleagues have been cognizant of all the proceedings from beginning to end, and have shared with my predecessor and myself the labours and anxieties of the time, my remarks may be of a brief and general character.

3. It is remarkable that this famine arose from drought, not of one year only but of two years. The rains of the summer and autumn of 1876 failed for the most part in certain districts. Those of the summer of 1877 failed for the most part, not only in the districts which had suffered in the previous year, but also in the remaining districts of the Presidency and in almost all of the neighbouring provinces. The disaster thus threatened was averted only by the autumnal rains coming in abundance. But the second failure (1877), so far as it went, prolonged in an aggravated form the consequences of the first failure (1876).

4. The area affected amounted to 34,183 square miles and the population affected to 5 millions of souls, distributed among the several districts as below:—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population
Khandesh	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	646,944
Nasik	8,113	2,000	729,352	250,009
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,000	773,934	357,000
Poona	5,099	2,500	907,235	318,601
Sholapur	4,496	4,496	715,034	718,034
Satara	4,888	2,682	1,064,902	461,000
Kaladgi	5,695	3,695	816,037	516,037
Belgaum	4,591	2,660	938,756	501,000
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	988,037	630,000
Total...	54,355	34,183	7,963,927	5,018,992

5. The progress, the culmination, and the decline of the famine may be illustrated by the following statistics of the receipts of Government from the beginning in November 1876 to the end in November 1877:—

Month.	Total daily average Number of Persons on all kinds of Government Relief.
1876.	
November	98,422
December	260,640
1877.	
January	339,129
February	299,935
March	286,574
April	379,568
May	497,804
June	528,951
July	396,457
August	319,710
September	283,205
October	193,022
November	59,107

6. It is remarkable that the Government relief began at an early period, that is almost immediately after the date when the autumnal rains should cut off all hope of any harvest being reaped from the crops of the coming winter and spring. The commencement of relief might, indeed, be regarded as full early, especially as the relief works were on an easy system, near the homes of the people. There was, however, much evidence to show that the pressure was already felt by them. The prices of the food-grains of the districts which had suffered in the previous year, but also in the remaining districts of the Presidency and in almost all of the neighbouring provinces. The disaster thus threatened was averted only by the autumnal rains coming in abundance. But the second failure (1877), so far as it went, prolonged in an aggravated form the consequences of the first failure (1876).

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7. It is also noteworthy that, notwithstanding the prolongation of the drought and its consequence in so many places during the summer, the total number on Government relief was barely lower than the number of the culminating period of June. In reference to the difficulties of the time, this result is creditable both to to the relief officers and to the people.

8. The highest prices of common grain consumed as food by the people, ranged as shown in the following table of the rounds avoirdupois of the rupee in the several districts, at the several stages of the famine, as compared with ordinary prices taken at from 39 lbs. to 76 lbs. for the rupee:—

	Nov. 1876.	Dec. 1876.	Jan. 1877.	Feb. 1877.	March 1877.	April 1877.	May 1877.
Khandesh ..	24	31	32	32	34	32	29
Nasik ..	31	31	32	32	32	31	27
Ahmednagar ..	30	37	30	25	25	24	21
Poona ..	22	20	23	24	24	23	20
Sholapur ..	15	21	20	20	21	20	19
Satara ..	16	18	20	20	19	17	14
Kaladgi ..	16	14	17	18	17	16	14
Belgaum ..	15	18	20	20	19	17	15
Dharwar ..	15	18	18	17	18	15	14

	June 1877.	July 1877.	Aug. 1877.	Sept. 1877.	Oct. 1877.	Nov. 1877.
Khandesh ..	..	28	25	19	18	22	30
Nasik ..	..	28	29	18	17	20	27
Ahmednagar ..	..	23	19	14	14	20	27
Poona ..	..	19	16	13	14	19	23
Sholapur ..	..	17	14	11	12	22	29
Satara ..	..	15	14	12	13	23	26
Kaladgi ..	..	13	10	9	12	19	19
Belgaum ..	..	14	11	9	12	16	26
Dharwar ..	..	12	10	9	11	13	23

9. This indicates an extraordinary dearness of food, treble and quadruple the ordinary rates in some places at some times—not compensated for by briskness of employment or high wages, accompanied by cessation of agricultural and manufacturing employment, and even of menial industry,—lasting for a whole twelve month, and calculated to distress the people in the severest manner.

10. From the beginning to the end of the scarcity the activity of the private trade in grain was extraordinary. 166,137 tons were imported by the sea-coast (mostly by means of country craft), and 267,863 by rail, that is, by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The grain-dealers, great and small, possessed a complete organization, extending from the marts of distant provinces of India to the marts of the affected districts, and thence to every village bazaar. There was, at the outset, some slight trouble at a few places, from apprehended scantiness of supplies, but that soon passed away. With this exception, the grain markets were well supplied from first to last. In some cities, notably Poona, really vast supplies, enough for a protracted scarcity, were known to have been laid in. The extent to which this disclosed stock was traversed by strings of grain laden carts. Some of the roads were metalled, but many were rough and unmetalled: many crossed low hills: some ascended the lofty sides of the Western Ghat mountains. But the strong built carts and the sturdy bullocks endured the heavy work; and despite the dearness of fodder, the partman kept their draught cattle in serviceable order. Even if the famine had unhappily lasted for a second twelve-month, as at one time seemed probable, there was every reason to believe that the private trade would have proved fully equal to so grave an occasion.

11. No serious fear arose in any district, regarding the sufficiency of trade or of private transport, save Kaladgi; but there also the fear passed away without any interposition on the part of Government. In some cases pack bullocks were employed, and the people carried the grain on their heads when rain rendered the roads impassable for carts.

12. It never became necessary for Government to import grain, or to organize any transport for private grain, or to reduce the fares on the railways in favour of grain destined to the distressed districts, or to afford the people any assistance in importing grain, save in one respect. That respect was, the preference accorded on the railways, at the request of Government, to the food-grain destined for the distressed districts; that is to say, this particular grain was carried before, or in preference to, all other goods. This preference was partial at first, leaving room in the railway for the carriage of much of other goods; but it was augmented as the famine advanced, leaving proportionally less room for private trade. During the summer, that is, in July and August, the growing distress in the Madras Presidency and in the Nizam's dominions compelled the Government to ensure additional facilities for the despatch of grain thither. This further augmented the preference above described, till it at last left, for a time, hardly any margin for private trade. The inconvenience thus unavoidably caused to the trade of Bombay was very considerable, inasmuch as at this very time the exportation of wheat and oil-seeds to Europe was rapidly developing itself. It is estimated that upwards of 200,000 tons of grain and seeds were thus held back temporarily from exportation. The quantity cannot be exactly stated, but by some accounts it may have considerably exceeded even this large amount. These circumstances were greatly deplored but could not possibly be averted, by reason of the supreme law which regards the safety of a vast population in danger of starvation, as paramount over all other considerations. And if great inconvenience was caused to trade, there was this compensation that great relief was hereby afforded to suffering people, and that large supplies of food were conveyed which could not otherwise have been sent. However, the preference began to be relaxed in the beginning of October, and was finally removed by the end of that month.

13. The percentage on the population affected, of the highest total number ever reached of persons on all kinds of Government relief, varied in the several districts thus:—

Districts.	Population affected.	Highest Number of persons on all kinds of Government Relief.	Percentage
Khandesh	646,944	24,595	3·8
Násik	250,000	25,997	10·3
Ahmednagar	677,376	59,129	8·8
Poona	318,601	75,113	23·5
Sholapur	718,034	99,617	13·8
Satara	461,000	70,188	15·2
Kaladgi	816,037	173,736	21·2
Belgaum	501,000	61,773	12·3
Dharwar	630,000	82,091	13·

14. For about half of the twelve-month, during which the famine lasted, the percentages were much below those just stated. Indeed, it was not till May of 1877 that the high numbers were reached. And the rapidity with which the numbers declined when the autumnal rains fell, attested the anxiety of the relief labourers to return to their ordinary employment.

15. But if the population affected by drought in the Deccan (including Khandesh and Nasik) be taken together, namely, 5,018,992, and the highest daily average, number of persons on relief be calculated on that, namely, 528,951—which is perhaps as fair and reasonable a mode of calculation as can be devised—then the proportion will be just ten per cent.

16. In reference to the intensity and prolongation of the calamity, the above percentages may be regarded as moderate, and as indicative of fortitude on the part of the people and of carefulness on the part of the officers of Government. But in the Poona and Kaladgi districts only were the percentages ever really high. During most of the time of famine, however, the proportion was as moderate in Kaladgi as elsewhere;—it was only when the second year's failure proved very severe, while the district was more remote than any other of the distressed districts, that the pressure became heavy, and a deep distress settled down upon the district during July and August. When, at length, the rain came in September, the rapidity with which the people of Kaladgi left the relief works was most creditable to all concerned.

17. Those who received relief mainly belonged to the humbler castes of the Hindu community, and to the classes of field labourers, of rude artisans, and of village menials. A comparatively small portion of the lesser ryots and subordinate cultivators resorted to relief works, but the mass of the ryots or peasant proprietory who constitute the real agricultural community, were not given to enrolling as labourers. There were but few large towns, and hardly any centres of manufactures or lesser handicrafts within the distressed area; consequently we were spared the necessity of supporting the members of these classes, who would most readily be thrown out of work by the circumstances of the scarcity.

18. These circumstances throw light on the assertion sometimes made, that the failure of a single season, the loss of one harvest, plunges the people into distress, or draws them to the verge of pauperism. In justice to the peasantry of the Deccan and of all the affected districts, it must be said that such an assertion would hardly be supported by the facts. In the very large and grave case not only was there an almost utter destruction of the entire crops of the agricultural year 1866-77, but also the crops of the ensuing year 1877-78 were seriously threatened for full two months, which constituted a truly crucial time. Yet it has been seen that only a moderate percentage of the total population came to relief; and that the percentage on the peasant proprietary classes, the real backbone of the agricultural community, was smaller still. In other words, despite this vast loss of crops, despite the misery protracted for a full twelve-month, the majority of the general population, and almost the whole of the peasant proprietary, sustained themselves without assistance from the State. They suffered much with exemplary patience; many received aid from private sources as well as from the State; and some died; still, for the most part, the people supported themselves. Although one year's harvest was destroyed over so large an area, and although the following harvest remained in jeopardy for two critical months, even then the people imported for themselves, without aid from Government, grain enough to keep supplied the grain markets, great and small, for so many millions of souls. How strong, then, must have been the self-supporting power of the people; how large must have been their stores and stocks of food-grains; how extensive their credit; how great their command over purchasing supplies from a distance; how resolute their spirit of self-help! Let any one regard the magnitude of the losses which befell the peasantry, and the comparative smallness of the number who sought for help, and then say whether the peasantry of any country would have behaved better, and whether self-management does not prove that these people were not poor in the sense of being unable to supply their simple wants, but had, on the contrary, after many years of careful revenue settlements and just administration, become well-to-do, in the sense of having more than enough for their actual necessities. They are, indeed, too often and too largely in debt, they endure evils which we hope yet to mitigate or remove—still they evince their ability to sustain themselves despite heavy losses.

19. Besides the British districts there were various Native States in the Deccan under our political supervision, more or less affected by the drought, in which relief operations had to be undertaken, under British superintendence, but at the expense of the several States. These operations will not be included in the subsequent remarks; but a general statement of them may be inserted here.

Name of Native State.	Population affected.	Highest Number of Persons on all kinds of Relief.
		(Daily average.)
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	620,482	16,639
Akalkot	58,000	3,677
Jath	63,628	6,102
Phalthan	59,124	1,367
Sant Pattalion	44,594	2,848
Sawant Wari	19,081	300
Sawanur	2,020	746
Total	866,929	31,685

20. The Government relief in the British districts was of two kinds—1st, wages on public works; 2nd, gratuitous relief. The ratio borne by the gratuitous relief to the relief on public works varied at the several stages of the famine:—

Month.	Total Daily Average Number of Persons.		
	Gratuitous Relief.	Relief Works.	Children under 7 years of age.
1876.			
November	1,584	96,837	...
December	2,711	257,329	...
1877.			
January	5,441	317,864	15,824
February	6,320	243,378	41,737
March	8,935	228,514	49,365
April	17,047	286,180	76,341
May	30,146	361,349	106,309
June	58,244	359,656	111,059
July	51,978	263,.86	80,193
August	63,256	274,243	80,113
September	95,674	222,894	64,637
October	64,630	84,448	43,949
November	17,188	22,722	19,600

21. As might be expected, at the early stages of the famine, the proportion of persons on gratuitous relief to those on relief works was small. That proportion became larger and larger as the famine advanced towards its climax. But throughout this trying time the gratuitous relief was much less than the relief on public works. This proves the anxiety of the authorities to exact work from all who could perform it, and to prevent any one receiving relief in idleness. It was only at the very close of the famine that gratuitous relief exceeded relief on the public works—that is, when on the restoration of agriculture, the able-bodied were all discharged, and only the helpless and infirm remained for a few weeks on the hands of Government.

22. The public works for relief, called Relief Works, were of two kinds, namely, those under the Public Works Department, and those under Civil Agency. For a short time, that is, before the works under the Public Works Department could be organized, the people were freely employed on the petty works under Civil Agency. But after a while the large public works under the Public Works Department, including the Irrigation Department, were organized, and from that time, that is, from the beginning of February 1877, these works constituted by far the greater portion of the whole relief operations, and employed from 70 to 90 per cent. of the whole number of relief labourers. The latter, that is, the works under Civil Agency, then constituted a small part only, and employed from 10 to 30 per cent. of the total of relief labourers. This will be seen from the following table:—

Month.	Total Daily Average Number of Person.	
	On Civil Agency Works.	On Public Works Department Works.
1876.		
November	35,914	60,923
December	110,095	147,234
1877.		
January	125,971	191,893
February	59,652	183,626
March	25,592	199,932
April	30,489	255,691
May	32,703	328,646
June	36,262	323,394
July	23,561	239,725
August	27,593	246,539
September	24,848	198,046
October	16,150	68,298
November	3,424	19,298

23. The works under Civil Agency were of a petty description, consisting in some districts of cross roads leading from one village to another, and in other districts of the excavation of village tanks. Though far from valueless, these little works could not claim any high degree of public value.

24. The works under the Public Works Department mainly consisted of projects of irrigation and of trunk roads. There were some people employed on one railway, the chord line from Dhond to Manmad; the numbers were at one time considerable, amounting to 30,000 daily.

25. The works of irrigation were artificial lakes, locally called tanks, with their channels for irrigation, and three considerable canals, the "Mutha," the "Nira," and the "Gokak." The "Mutha" works consist in the carrying out of sanctioned operations and extending of the canal in connexion with the existing works on the banks of the Mutha river near Poona, the supply being drawn from the existing Kharakwasla lake. The "Nira" works are derived from the river of that name running on the borders of the Poona and Satara districts, and form part of a new project. The "Gokak" works are taken by a new project from the Ghatprabha river near the town of Gokak, in the Belgaum District. All these are works of the highest utility, calculated to be tolerably remunerative in ordinary times, to permanently improve agriculture and to protect some parts of the country against famine in future.

26. An equally high degree of usefulness cannot be claimed for the roads though they also will be very useful. Some lines are very important, others less important. For the most part they are designed to connect the eastern and outlying portions of Kaladgi and Southern Deccan (Belgaum and Dharwar) with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the one hand; and with the passes which lead through the Western Ghat mountains down to the Konkan on the other hand. These lines of communication were previously somewhat destitute of roads. The total length of the roads under relief operations may be stated at about 3,130 miles. The work done chiefly consists of earth-work, sometimes of metalling. Many of the roads are unavoidably left unfinished.

27. As to value the irrigation works are to be ranked in the first class and the roads in the second class. It is therefore interesting to see what were the relative proportions of the numbers of persons employed on each class of work:—

Under the Public Works Department.

Month.	Total Daily Average Number of Persons.	
	On Roads.	On Irrigation Works.
1876.		
November	60,622	16,564
December	117,582	37,937
1877.		
January	142,655	43,852
February	130,269	56,517
March	126,338	64,257
April	158,712	88,160
May	198,970	111,322
June	194,880	117,447
July	162,699	78,654
August	134,040	64,612
September	160,415	58,274
October	36,442	31,498
November	4,446	8,801

28. Roads were not so much wanted in the Northern Deccan, the main lines having been already constructed; but irrigation works were wanted in the highest degree of necessity. In that part of the country, accordingly, relief labour was little employed upon roads, but very considerably upon irrigation projects. In the Southern Mahratta Country, or Southern Deccan, including Belgaum, roads were much more wanted, and though irrigation was also wanted, yet sites for irrigation projects were with difficulty to be found, and in Kaladgi were hardly to be found at all. In this part of the country, therefore, relief labour was little employed on irrigation, and chiefly upon roads; though it must be admitted that the relief labourers have left several of these lines of road in an unfinished state. Diligent search was, however, instituted in the Southern Mahratta Country for irrigation projects, on which relief labour might be employed. Several good sites were found, and if the famine had been protracted for several months longer, we should doubtless have succeeded in transferring most of the relief labourers from roads to tanks and canals.

29. It was fortunate, even providential, that the Government possessed, almost quite ready and complete, prepared previously under orders of Colonel Fife, R.E., plans and estimates of many projects for irrigation, especially in the districts of Poona, Sholapur, and Satara. To several of these accordingly, many thousands of relief labourers were drafted. Some idea of this large operation will be afforded by the following table:—

District and Name of Canal or Tank.	Highest number Employed.	Approximate Area of Tank, in Acres.	Approximate area commanded.	Length of Canal or Main Channels in Miles.	Expenditure during the Famine, in Rupees.
Khandesh—					
Mhasla Tank	670	421	2,050	6	38,000
Ahmednuggur—					
Ojhar Canal Extension	3,500	...	17,528	9	31,000
Poona—					
Mutha Canal ...	18,155	3,681	1,05,812	70	2,51,000
Nira Canal ...	16,789	...	12,93,688	129	3,94,000
Matoba Tank	6,420	477	12,412	20	1,73,000
Shirsophal Tank	5,943	834	10,000	15	1,16,000
Bhadalwadi Tank	986	336	2,900	15	7,000
Sholapur—					
Ashti Tank	17,179	2 677	13,324	20	3,22,000
Pangaon Tank ...	9,943	6,702	63,000	80	1,34,000
Satara—					
Nehr Tank	16,836	675	12,800	17	2,92,000
Mhaswad Tank	15,851	4,014	50,000	31	4,05,000
Pingli Tank	10,374	349	4,100	11	2,76,000
Belgaum—					
Gokak Canal ...	11,946	...	77,319	52	2,17,000
Gaddikeri Tank	1,231	136	450	2	18,000
Dharwar—					
Dambal Tank	1,597	421	1,790	2	57,000
Medleri Tank	1,129	169	1,916	10	26,000
Hirekerur Tank	1,051	567	562	2	18,000
Ranibennur Tank	903	268	174	2	28,000
Total	...	21,727	6,92,827	502	28,00,000

30. The total area of all the tanks may be set down at about 21,727 acres; the total length of the canals and main channels at about 502 miles; and the total extent of lands irrigable at about 692,827 acres. The works, however, are not complete, though they may be described as being in various stages of completion. Even in their present state, however, a few of them will afford some useful irrigation. The total expense incurred during the famine on these irrigation works may be set down at Rs. 28,00,000 or £280,000; and the expenditure required to complete them may be estimated at about Rs. 63,00,000, or £630,000. The means of providing the money hereafter for such completion is being separately considered in connexion with our Provincial Finance.

31. Besides these there were several projects for irrigation some inchoate, others more advanced in the Southern Mahratta Country.

(To be Continued.)

EXPLAINING A MIRACLE.

("Mark Twain," in Belgravia.)

There was a good deal of pleasant gossip about old Captain "Hurricane" Jones, of the Pacific Ocean,—peace to his ashes! Two or three of us present had known him; I particularly well, for I had made four sea-voyages with him. He was a very remarkable man. He was born in a ship; he picked up what little education he had among his shipmates; he began life in the forecastle and climbed grade by grade to the captaincy. More than fifty years of his sixty-five were spent at sea. He had sailed all oceans, seen all lands, and borrowed a tint from all climates. When a man has been fifty years at sea, he necessarily knows nothing of men, nothing of the world, but its surface, nothing of the world's thought, nothing of the world's learning but its A B C, and that blurred and distorted by the unfocussed lenses of an untrained mind. Such a man is only a gray and bearded child. That is what old Hurricane Jones was,—simply an innocent, lovable old infant. When his spirit was in repose he was as sweet and gentle as a girl; when his wrath was up he was a hurricane that made his nickname seem tamely descriptive. He was formidable in a fight, for he was of powerful build and dauntless courage. He was frescoed from head to heel with pictures and mottoes tattooed in red and blue India ink. I was with him one voyage when he got his last vacant space tattooed; this vacant space was around his left ankle. During three days he stumped around the ship with his ankle bare and swollen, and this legend gleaming red and angry out from a clouding of India ink: "Virtue is its own R'd." (There was a lack of room.) He was deeply and sincerely pious, and swore like a fishwoman. He considered swearing blameless, because sailors would not understand an order unillumined by it. He was a profound Biblical scholar,—that is, he thought he was. He believed everything in the Bible, but he had his own methods of arriving at his beliefs. He was of the "advanced" school of thinkers, and applied natural laws to the interpretation of all miracles. Made them work, too,—at least, to his own satisfaction. Without being aware of it, he was a rather severe satire on modern scientific religionists. Such a man as I have been describing is rabidly fond of disquisition and argument; one knows that without being told it. One trip the captain had a clergyman on board, but did not know he was a clergyman, since the passenger list did not betray the fact. He took a great liking to this Rev. Mr. Peters, and talked with him a great deal; told him yarns, gave him toothsome scraps of personal history, and wove a glittering streak of profanity through his garrulous fabric that was refreshing to a spirit weary of the dull neutralities of undecorated speech. One day the captain said, "Peters, do you ever read the Bible?"

"Well—Yes."

"I judge it ain't often, by the way you say it. Now, you tackle it in dead earnest once, and you'll find it'll pay. Don't you get discouraged, but hang right on. First you won't understand it; but by and by things will begin to clear up, and then you wouldn't lay it down to eat."

"Yes, I have heard that said."

"And its so, too. There ain't a book that begins with it. It lays over 'em all, Peters. There's some pretty tough things in it—there ain't any getting around that—but you stick to them and think them out, and when once you get on the inside everything's plain as day."

"The miracles, too, captain?"

"Yes, Sir! the miracles, too. Every one of them. Now, there's that business with the prophets of Baal; like enough that stumped you?"

"Well, I don't know but——"

"Own up, now, it stumped you. Well, I don't wonder. You had n't had any experience in ravelling such things out, and naturally it was too many for you. Would you like to have me explain that thing to you and show you how to get at the meat of these matters?"

"Indeed I would, captain, if you don't mind."

Then the captain proceeded as follows; "I'll do it with pleasure. First, you see, you read, and read, and thought and thought, till I got to understand what sort of people they were in the old Bible times, and then after that it was all clear and easy. Now, this was the way I put it up concerning Issac* and the prophets of Baal. There was some mighty sharp men amongst the public characters of that old time, same day, and Issac was one of them. Issac had his failings—plenty of them, too; it ain't for me to apologise for Issac; he played it on the prophets of Baal, and like enough he was justifiable considering the odds that was against him. Yes, all I say is, 'twas'n't any miracle, and that's all shop you'll ever get out of me myself.

"Well, times had been getting rougher and rougher for prophets—that is, prophets of Issac's denomination. There was four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal in the community, and only one Presbyterian; that is, if Issac was a Presbyterian, which I reckon he was, but I don't say. Naturally, the prophets of Baal took all the trade. Issac was pretty low-spirited, I reckon, but he was a good deal of a man, and no doubt he went a prophesying around, letting on to be doing a land-office business, but 'twas'n't any use; he couldn't run any opposition to amount to anything. By and by things got desperate with him; he sets his head to work and thinks out a game, and all one to-day he says, 'I'll go begins to throw out hints that the other parties are this and that and t'other—nothing very definite, may be, but just kind of undermining their reputation in a quiet way. This made talk, of course, and finally got to the King. The King asked Issac what he meant by his talk. Says he, 'Nothing, only these parties seem to me sort of queer, and I'm afraid they'll get to be a power in the community, and by and by they'll be asking you to do something that's unreasonable.' Says the King, 'Why, what do they do?' Says he, 'Well, they don't do much, may be, your Majesty, only can they *do* it? That's the idea?.' So the king was a good deal disturbed, and he went to the prophets of Baal, and they said, pretty airy, that if he had got altar ready, *they* were ready; and they intimated he better get it insured too.

"So next morning all the children of Israel and their parents and the other people, gathered themselves together to see the match, and bet on it—that is, if they did bet in that old ancient time; and like enough they did—it's human, you know.

"Well, there was that great crowd of prophets of Baal packed together on one side, and Issac walking up and down all alone on the other, putting up his job. When time was called, Issac let on to be comfortable and indifferent; told the other team to take the first innings. So they went at it, the whole four hundred and fifty, praying around that altar, very hopeful and feeling their best. They prayed an hour—two hours—three hours—and so on, plump till noon. It was'n't any use; they hadn't took a trick. Of course they felt kind of ashamed before all those people, and well they might. Now, what would a magnanimous man do? Step still, wouldn't he? Of course. Well, did Issac do? He gravelled the prophets of Baal every way he could think of. Says he, 'you don't speak up loud enough; your god's asleep, like enough, or may be he's taking a walk; you want to holler, you know,' or words to that effect; I don't recollect the exact language. Mind, I don't apologise for Issac; he had his faults.

"Well, the prophets of Baal prayed along the best they knew how all the afternoon and never raised a spark. At last, about sundown, they were all tuckered out, and they owned up and quit.

"What does Issac do, now? He steps up and says to some friends of his, there, 'Pour four barrels of water on the altar!' Everybody was astonished; for like other aids had prayed at it dry, you know, and got whitewashed. They poured it on. Says he, 'Heave on four more barrels.' Then he says, 'Heave on four more.' Twelve barrels you see, altogether. The water ran all over the altar and all down the sides, and filled up a trench around it that would hold a couple of hogsheads—'measures,' he says. Everybody was astonished; the

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BORDEAUX—Red.				
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON... (After Dinner Wines)	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	„ RAUZAN... (After Dinner Wines)	27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	„ PALMER... (After Dinner Wines)	24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	„ LA ROSE... (After Dinner Wines)	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	ST. JULIEN ... ... (Dinner Wines)	18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC ... ... (Dinner Wines)	16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite... ...	14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast	12 0	14 0
11 0	13 0	PAUILLAC do. do. ...	11 8	13 8
BORDEAUX—White.				
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule	18 8	20 8
14 8	...	GRAVE	15 0	...
BURGUNDY—Red.				
30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
25 0	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine.	26 0	28 0
21 0	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended ...	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, or MACON, soft delicate flavor...	18 8	...
37 4	39 4	SPARKLING Red Burgundy ...	39 0	41 0
BURGUNDY—White.				
25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine White...	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine ...	17 8	19 0
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...
CHAMPAGNE.				
47 0	50 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine...	49 0	52 0
48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S "PRINCE OF WALES'" BRAND ...	50 0	53 0
29 12	...	Ditto ditto. per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING... ...	42 0	45 0
37 12	41 12	GOOD SPARKLING (Star) ...	39 8	43 8
30 8	32 10	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	32 0	34 0
22 12	24 8	CARTE ROUGE...	23 8	25 8
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR ...	25 0	...
SHERRY.				
		We call special attention to these selected Wines for India.		
36 12		AMONTILLADO A 1 rare, and 10 years' old ... gold seal	38 8	
35 0		AMONTILLADO, choice and superior... ... black seal	36 8	
26 4		MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry ... ... black seal	27 8	
27 4		AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale ... ... black seal	28 8	
24 8		VINO PURO, very pale, dry. blue seal	25 8	
23 8		OLOROSO, nutty and dry . green seal	24 8	
21 8		MANZANILLA ... red seal	22 8	
20 12		PALE medium dry ...yellow seal	21 8	
19 12		VINO DE PASTO. remarkably pale and very dry .. pink seal	20 8	
16 12		A GOOD DINNER WINE . white seal	17 8	
16 12		MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour ... ...yellow seal	17 8	
35 12		MADEIRA, E. I., very superior, two voyages ... black seal	37 8	
31 0		MADEIRA, excellent Wine. red seal	32 8	
PORT.				
35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)...	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALID'S, gold Capsule ...	26 8	28 8
21 8	22 8	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD FULL WINE, red seal ...	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE, St. MARTIN'S MALAGA	23 8	...
SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.				
40 3	42 9	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	42 0	44 0
30 11	33 1	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	32 0	34 8
28 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine recommended.	30 0	...
40 3	42 9	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	42 0	44 8
30 11	33 1	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	32 0	34 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine, recommended	30 0	...

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts Qts. Rs. A.	CASH. Per 2 dozen Pints. Pts. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts Qts. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Per 2 dozen Pints. Pts. Rs. A.
STILL GERMAN WINES.				
46 4	48 4	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	„ MARCOBRUNNER ...	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow ...	30 0	32 0
24 0	26 0	„ HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured.	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	„ LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER, most agreeable...	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL...	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate...	31 0	33 0
CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.				
24 12		Blue Capsule, a capital pegbrandy ... (*)	25 8	
13 4		„ in Flasks ... (*)	13 12	
8 0		„ Half Flasks ... (*)	6 4	
26 8		White Capsule, delicate flavor ... (**)	27 8	
14 4		„ in Flasks .. (**)	14 12	
30 0		Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale ... (***)	31 0	
16 0		„ in Flasks... (***)	16 0	
32 12		Black Capsule, old, pale ... (****)	34 0	
17 4		„ in Flasks... (****)	18 0	
42 4		Black Capsule, extra superior, rare 20 years old	44 0	
21 4		RUM, the finest old Jamaica ...	22 0	
24 12		„ extra quality	25 8	
19 8		„ fine "Pineapple"	20 0	
21 4		GIN, London Old Tom, first quality...	22 0	
21 4		FIELD'S GIN	22 0	
22 4		WHISKY, Irish and Scoth, fine, old, pure	23 0	
24 12		„ Scotch, fine, old, pure, extra quality	25 8	
17 8		GENEVA, in flasks, the best ...	18 0	
17 8		SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Disceptic Cordial ...	18 0	
LIQUEURS.				
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle...	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW „ ...	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best ...	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE ...	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYEAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best... ...	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS ...	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice		28 0

Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. A.		Per Gal Without Jar. Rs. A.
COGNAC IN JARS.		
13 12	COGNAC, * * * *	14 4
11 14	„ * * *	12 4
10 0	„ * *	10 4
9 8	„ *	9 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of Sherries and Cognacs in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar	1 Gallon	Rs. 2	0 Each.
Do. do.	2 „	„ 3	0 „
Do. do.	4 „	„ 4	0 „

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

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4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
42 4	123 0	238 12	468 8	Vino Puro ...	44	134	260	510
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla ...	40	122	234	460
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal...	37	112	217	420
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto.	36	102	195	380
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal ...	34	86	163	320

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps Rs. 1½, Plated Taps Rs. 4, extra.

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46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
254 4	ST. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	242 0
181 4	ST. ESTEPHE	195 0
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

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Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
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The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

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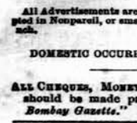

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. ALLEN, on THURSDAY, the 7th March 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

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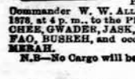


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on TUESDAY, the 5th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutc Mandvie.

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. ALLEN, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th March 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15		.... £4	Without food.
Suez	26	....	22	Including Wine	 9	
Port Said	38	....	24		 9	
Messina	50	....	34		 14	
Naples	50	....	34		 14	
Leghorn	50	....	34		 14	
Genoa	50	....	34		 14	
Marseilles	52	....	35		 14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY,	1st March 1878.			
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY,	15th March 1878.			
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY,	1st April 1878.			
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY,	1st May 1878.			
ITALIA	2,245	424	...March	16
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	... „	30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... „	8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 15, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	1878
— TRAVANCORE	1909	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(s) MONGOLIA	2883	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(s) INDUS	3479	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2963	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May
— CHINA	2916	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M., on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2221	450	E. J. Baker	5th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	19th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3:33	500	N. Stewart	1st March.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Pentiman	29th „
MIAM	3990	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the

"ANCHOR" LINE

are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the

"HALL" LINE

are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

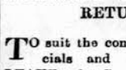
For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

TO FOLLOW THE BELLONA.

S. S. EUROPEAN, 3,000 TONS.

SAILING ON OR ABOUT THE 10TH MARCH.



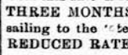
THE above Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers for Liverpool.

1st Class, Rs. 450. 2nd Class, Rs. 300.

For passage and shipping baggage, apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Passenger Agents, Bombay.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.



NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W., M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer NAPLES are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th February 1878.

THACKER & CO.

STOCK SELLING OFF.

CATALOGUES NOW READY.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ARECA TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.

Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

GRAND COMMAND NIGHT,
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1ST, 1878.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL
TENDERED TO
MR. JOHN WILSON,
BY THOUSANDS OF THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY AND VICINITY,
AND
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
THE GOVERNOR,
AND SUITE
A SELECT PROGRAMME OF RARE EXCELLENCE FOR THIS OCCASION.

In addition to the performance of the ALLIED TROUPE OF FOUR DISTINCT COMPANIES
which forms the
MAMMOTH AGGREGATION
OF THE
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THE ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS,
MESSRS. KELLAR & CUNARD,
Have in the kindest manner intimated their intention to close on Friday Evening, March 1st, and to give additional eclat to this
GRAND TESTIMONIAL
TO
MR. JOHN WILSON
as a Manager; they will appear in the arena and display some of their
OCTOMIRACULOUS DEMONSTRATIONS.
They will perform their
GREAT CABINET SEANCE
in the centre of the ring, where every one must be satisfied they can receive no help from any outside accomplice; also
THE CELEBRATED VANISHING BIRD CAGE
illusion, &c., &c., the sterling excellence of these great Artists require no adventitious aid, as wherever they have appeared their business improve nightly during their stay.

THE GREAT TALBOT SHIELDS,
Champion Equestrian and Vaulter.
THE ONLY AIREC, KING OF THE AIR.
THE WONDERFUL JAPANESE TROUPE.
THE GREAT BEDOUIN ARAB TROUPE.
THE TALENTED LEE BROTHERS.
THE DARE-DEVIL RIDER,
MASTER COOKE.
THE EMPEROR OF HORSE EDUCATORS,
MR. OMER KINGSLEY,
And his Highly Trained
STUD OF EQUINES.
FUNNY BOB JOHNSON
and his two Pets,
THE COMIC MULE BARNEY
and the
TRICK PONY WHOA! JANUARY.
TOGETHER WITH
ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS,
ALL THE GREAT LEAPERS,
ALL THE GREAT VAULTERS,
ALL THE GREAT ACROBATS,
ALL THE GREAT COMBINED,
Will appear in
THIS EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT

Private Boxes and Chairs in the Dress Circle can be secured at the Box Office from 10 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m.

Entrances for carriages at the corner of Market and Cruickshank Roads.

PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
POSITIVELY THE LAST MIDDAY PERFORMANCE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE CIRCUS SEASON.

Teachers of Schools where the Children are able to pay for admission will receive a reduction when the school attends in a body, by making application to either Manager or Agent, at any time one hour previous to commencing the Performance. Remember this is positively the last chance you will have to give the little ones a treat, so don't fail to do so on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

JOHN WILSON & Co., Proprietors.
H. W. CORBYN, Agent.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIAN,
MR. B. FAIRCLOUGH,
AS
RICHARD THE III.

PRONOUNCED BY AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE TO BE HIS GREATEST IMPERSONATION IN BOMBAY.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

HAS THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE THAT IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE BRILLIANT RECEPTION OF SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF

RICHARD THE III.

IT WILL BE REPEATED
TO NIGHT AND SATURDAY.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

RICHARD, DUKE OF GLOSTER	Mr. B. FAIRCLOUGH.
King Henry the Sixth	„ E. Phelps
Lord Stanley	„ H. Vernon.
Duke of Buckingham	„ M. Comerford.
Catesby	„ J. Batson.
Duke of Norfolk	„ J. Morris.
Lord Mayor of London	„ A. Plumpton.
Earl of Richmond	„ S. Phelps
Prince of Wales	„ J. Morris
Duke of York	Miss Johnson
Queen Elizabeth	Mrs. Lady Amateur
Queen Elizabeth	Mrs. H. Vernon.
LADY ANNE	Miss ELCIA MAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1-8
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30; performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba for two months from 12th April. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill for three months from 15th March. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, COMMODIOUS and AIRY PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle above Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.'s Offices. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the SECOND and THIRD FLOORS of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, next door to the National Bank, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. GEORGE LOCKHART & Co. Each Floor will be let separately if required. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, the GROUND FLOOR of a HOUSE near the New Law Courts, suitable for Barristers' Chambers. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENT FOR MESSRS. CHUBB AND SON.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

LOCKS,
PADLOCKS,
ESCUTCHEONS,
CASH BOXES,
PAPER BOXES,
DESPATCH BOXES,
FANCY WALKING STICKS,
TRAVELLING LEATHER BAGS,
WROUGHT IRON KEY BOXES,
LARGE ROOM DOOR LOCKS,
WROUGHT IRON FIRE PROOF SAFES,
JOHN JONES' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
McCABE'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
18 CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS,
18 CARAT GOLD PEN & PENCIL CASES,
15 CARAT GOLD SPRING RINGS,
CARAT GOLD SWIVELS,
KIRK ROSE SNUFFS,
PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
LEATHER PURSES,
PEN KNIVES,
SCISSORS,
LOCKETS,
&c.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
from Rs. 20 each.

PORTMANTEAUX.
Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS.
Tanned Canvas and Leather.

HATS, HELMETS, PUGREES &c.

RUGS.
Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong, from Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS.
Best Tin, strong, with and without covers,
from Rs. 10 to 50.
Indian Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath, 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,
of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
Archromatic in sling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS,
from Rs. 30 to 50.
DRAM FLASKS. Various Patterns and sizes, Re. 1-8 to 15.
DRINKING CUPS. Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8.
Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES,
Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS.
Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS,
Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manillas and Trichinopoly of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES,
from R. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
in solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR.
Marine and Toilet Soaps,
Soap Cases.

SPONGES,
and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY.
Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES,
in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS,
and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEADOW STREET.

INCLUDES portions of Salsette, the range of the Ghauts, shows all the Spinning Mills on the Island, the whole of the Native Town with its mass of Buildings, Railway Works, the Fort with portions of the Harbour and Shipping, Public Edifices, &c. &c., Colaba to the point beyond the new Lighthouse running into Back Bay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of a Portable Engine, Iron Chimnies, Cotton tubes and other machinery and hardware, &c., at Chinchpoogly.

Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst. at 3 p. m., at the Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Chinchpoogly, the following goods, viz :—

	cwt.	qr.	lb.
2 Iron chimnies weighing	208	3	10
2 Iron cotton tubes	34	3	4
1 Portable engine.			
1 Centrifugal pump with piping.			
8 Wall boxes.			

Lots of broken casting, roof iron, wall plates, tins, lots of dealwood cases, &c. &c.

10 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
AUCTION SALE OF 147 BAGS DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Carnac godown, on account and risk of the underwriters, landed ex. s. s. Arch Druid,

H M J } 147 bags Mauritius sugar (in small convenient lots).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE Revd. J. F. ROW will ADDRESS the Y. M. C. Association THIS EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED in the FORT by a Married Couple. Terms must be moderate. Address OMEGA, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, the ADDRESS of Mrs. CRANMER, who about 2 years ago lived at 2, HORNBY ROW. Address D. E., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—Required a good SUPERVISOR. None but an experienced and thoroughly competent man should apply. Applications to be sent, with copies of testimonials, to C. D., care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

REWARD, Rs. 50, to any one who can give such information to B.C. as will enable him to DETECT the MISCHIEVOUS IMP who has TAMPERED with a SUBSCRIPTION BOOK. Address care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, at Matheran, SEVERAL BUNGALOWS for the March season. For particulars apply to R. KOLAJEE & Co., E. and House Agents, No. 34, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE in good condition. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Fort George.

FOR SALE, a Grand Square Piano, nearly new, by a first rate maker, thoroughly well seasoned and in excellent condition. Price Rs. 350. Apply to J. G., Office of this Paper.

A DOUBLE P. F. 12° RIFLE, by E. M'REILLY, with fittings complete, and supply of cartridges. Price Rs. 220. Apply to A. B., care of KING, KING and Co.

LOUIS FRANK, Landscape Painter, Waverley Hotel, Bombay. Specimen Paintings at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

TO BE SOLD, the property of G. WILSON, Esq., C. S., leaving for England, two high caste ARAB HORSES and two PEGU PONIES. Apply to BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE, a LUCKNOW CART, with extra springs. One D. B. Breech Loading P. F. RIFLE by Calisher and Terry. One ditto ditto GUN by Adkin, Bedford. Apply to CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Dean Lane.

FOR SALE, a light strongly-built Victoria by Kesterton, with moveable box, pole and shafts in good order. A pair of well-matched Bay Arabs, 14-1, open to Vet. Examination. A set of double harness (brass). Price of turn-out, Rs. 1,700. Apply to Major FARRINGTON, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 6-2 with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other Information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, OILMAN-STORES, &c. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY

W. LAMBERT, 18, Vere Street, London, W. ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY to this Company of 500 Tons first class MOULMEIN TIMBER.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Bombay, 27th February 1878.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY'S STORES IN LIQUIDATION.

THE STORES will be CLOSED FINALLY on the 28th instant and OFFERS will be received from intending PURCHASERS up to the 7th March for the whole of the STOCK, FIXTURES, GOOD WILL and unexpired lease of about one year. In the event of no offers being accepted by the Liquidators the Goods in the stores will be put into convenient lots and sold to the highest bidders on TUESDAY, the 12th March. The Stores will be open to the inspection of intending Purchasers.

THOMAS LIDBETTER.
F. FISCHER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between the Undersigned and COWASJEE NOWROJEE BAMJEE for the purpose of executing certain Works at Vehar for the Municipality of Bombay was dissolved on the death of the said Cowasjee Nowrojee Bamjee on the 13th day of June 1877, as and from which date all the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the said Cowasjee Nowrojee Bamjee in the said Partnership CEASED.

T. R. THOMPSON.

Dated 15th February, 1878.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 25th day of February 1878 a FINAL DISTRIBUTION at the rate of RUPEES EIGHT PER SHARE will be PAID to all persons holding shares on which the First Call of Rupees 250 per share has been fully paid up.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
COWASJEE JEHANGEER JASSAWALLA
Liquidators.

Bombay, 16th February 1878.

NOTICE.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, and of the PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their ATTORNIES or PLEADERS, if any, to THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED, LAHORE, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attorneys or Pleaders to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant of Lahore at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.

The 1st day of May 1878 at one o'clock p.m. at Lahore is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER, BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0.
Pints „ „ „ 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household Requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.

Up-country orders (which should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay) receive immediate attention.

TERMS—MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to

D. FERNANDES AND COMPANY,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
THIS FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
THE
ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS
IN THEIR
WONDERS.

THERE WILL BE NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.

ADMISSION THIS AFTERNOON.
FIRST CLASS..... Re. 1.
SECOND CLASS..... As. 8.

Doors open at 3. Performance at 3-30. p. m.

Seats can be secured in advance at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOWSAREE TOWER OF

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 28TH FEB. 1878.

THERE is just sufficient in the short political telegram received to-day to shew that the critical nature of the situation has in no way diminished, but we have become so used to exciting news of late that something of a very definite character is now required to produce any material impression on business, and however likely people may regard a war with Russia, trade will go on with more or less activity until an actual conclusion is come to.

Yesterday's commercial advices from London are the turn less favourable in tone. Consols and French Rentes have both declined ¼, the quotations being 95⅜ and 109¼, respectively. The London General Produce Markets are unchanged, as also is Wheat to arrive, but quotations for Seeds show a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed ex-Warehouse, and in Calcutta Rapeseed 1s. 3d. to arrive and 6d. ex-Warehouse.

The weekly quotations for Metals shew no movement of any kind.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was dull, and Cotton in Liverpool, according to Reuter, closed quiet, sales 8,000 bales, of which only 600 were Surats. Spot quotations, however, are reduced 1/16d. per lb. all round, and private advices call the market flat and irregular, with sellers of Good Omrawuttee at 5¼d. per lb. delivered, no buyers. Yesterday's New York telegram advising a decline of ¼ cent. per lb. in American futures, and the drop in Exchange here to-day will certainly not have improved matters, so that it is very probable we may have even more depressed telegrams to-morrow morning.

The Receipts at the American ports to date shew the following comparisons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts	13,000	11,000	8,000
Five days' do.	62,000	49,000	60,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,524,000	3,540,000	3,462,000

A withdrawal of £300,000 from the Bank of England for Germany took place yesterday, and the market rate of discount on 3 months' Bank Bills is now quoted at 2 per cent. against 1½ on Monday last. Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has advanced ¼ in Fours and Fours-and-a-half, which now stand at 83¾; Fives-and-a-half remain unaltered at 91.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday £300,000 were offered and allotted as follows :—£175,000 to Calcutta, and £5,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 8·81d. and £120,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 9·02d., tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 9d. receiving 9 and on Bombay 24 per cent of the amounts applied for. Practically the result is about the same as last week, when the whole £300,000 went at 1s. 9d., but expectations here, based on the price of Silver—which up to yesterday evening still stood at 55½d. per oz.—had been slightly higher, and STERLING EXCHANGE accordingly opened with a slightly easier tendency at 1-16d. decline from yesterday's rates. The market remained on this basis for an hour or two, but about noon it became evident that a decided fall was imminent. Some of the Banks showed great anxiety to buy, first of all at a further reduction of 1-16d., but rates declined hourly until late in the afternoon, when business was actually done in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 9 1-16d., a drop of 1¾ per cent. from the morning. At this point, however, a slightly firmer feeling supervened, and at the close 1s. 9¼d. was the best rate obtainable.

An unusually large business has been done during the day, the rapid decline having brought out free sellers of private bills, in addition to which there have also been large transactions in Bank Paper between the Banks. One way and another the amount of paper negotiated has been much larger than on any one day this season, and it is probable, therefore, that we may see comparative quietness for the rest of the Mail, although it is difficult to say that we have yet seen the end of the decline. For some time the actual cause of the movement was quite a matter of surmise, but the general impression was that intelligence had been received from America of the President having vetoed the "Silver Bill." Ultimately, however, it became known that Government had determined to increase Council drawings from next week to 50 lacs weekly, and there can be no doubt that in face of this, the decline which has taken place is fully justified. With our export trade so quiet as it is at present, the demand for remittance from London to this side cannot take up £500,000 of Council drafts weekly and buy Silver in addition, and once the Eastern demand for the metal ceases, the price will probably give way much more rapidly than it advanced. From the first it has been apparent that the late movements have been almost entirely speculative in their origin, and however strong the speculators may be, it is scarcely on the cards that they will be able to withstand the competition between Exchange and Silver, which is now pretty certain to ensue.

Closing quotations to-day are :—

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..1s. 9¼d.	"
Credits, 3 " .....1s. 9¼d.	"
Documents, 3 " .....1s. 9 1-16d. to 3/16	"
Sovereigns each ..... Rs. 11-8-6	

On Calcutta demand drafts may be quoted at ¼ sellers 3-16 per cent. premium buyers. For 60 days' sight the nominal quotation remains at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not altered materially. Transactions as before are restricted to small amounts, for which prices are somewhat irregular. We call Fours Rs. 94½, Fours-and-half Rs. 95, Fives-and-a-half Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET has been very quiet, with only a small business doing, and the changes which have occurred in rates have been in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are again ¼ per cent. lower. Land Companies are unaltered. In Press Companies to notice a decline of Rs. 50 in Fort Press and Rs. 10 in Mofussils, while Scinde Press have advanced Rs. 25. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we notice a fall of Rs. 50 in Alliance and Neriad, Rs. 25 in Albert and Alexandra, Rs. 20 in Nursey, Rs. 10 in Colaba, and Rs. 5 in Manchester and Bombay, while Mandvie and Manockjee Petit are Rs. 5 per share higher respectively.

COTTON to-day opened very dull, and for a time with almost no buyers offering, rates looked like giving way materially. The sudden collapse in Exchange, however, brought out buyers, and a fair business was done during the afternoon at about yesterday's closing prices. There is no great strength in the market, however, as not only must we look for depressed accounts from Home, but arrivals from up-country are on a rapidly increasing scale, the receipts for the week ending with yesterday being 36,700 bales. We quote—

Good Singunghaut.....Rs.	200	per candy March dely.
F. G. F. Broach ..... "	201	" "
Good Omra ..... "	186	" "
F. G. F. " ..... "	180	" "
G. F. " ..... "	160	" "
Fair " ..... "	157	" "
Mid Fair " ..... "	145	" "

FREIGHTS, become more depressed daily, and for Liverpool by steamer, tonnage has been freely offered at £1-7-6 without leading to much business of importance. By sail £1-15 is still the nominal rate, but reliefs have been done at £1-13-9.

PIECE GOODS remain very depressed. Some little enquiry is apparent for the leading makes of Grey Goods, but for outside descriptions the demand is absolutely at a standstill.

COALS are nominally a shade steadier to arrive, but no fresh business is reported.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. BENGAL, 1,336 tons, Captain J. Rowley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S. S. LADY FRANCES, 885 tons, Captain H. Dew sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Barcelona, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 92 deck passengers.

THE S. S. NORTH BRITAIN, 1,118 tons, Captain W. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle Jan. 25, with a cargo of 2,020 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg.-Major and Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Kirtikar and mother, Lieut. J. M. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. De Souza, and 90 deck passengers.

MESSRS. S. RUBATTINO Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, 1,340 tons, Captain F. Bozzoni, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., with a general cargo and the following additional passengers :—

For Marseilles—Mr. Abraham and Mrs. Freeman.
For Genoa—Mr Chatelier and Mr C D Shaw.
For Suez—Mr John Hurd.
For Aden—Three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	H M S Malabar (s)...	Lexmoore ...	Portsmouth, Jan 23.
	North Britain (s) ...	Evans	Newcastle, Jan 25.
	Nizam (s).....	Barlow	Southampton, Feb 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
28	H M S Crocodile(s)...	Sh rp	England.
	Lady Frances (s) ...	Dew	Marseilles
	Bengal (s)	Rowley	Calcutta.
	Cocanada (s)	Morris	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pearl (s)	McGregor ...	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels is obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Steamer Australia, Bozzoni, to Genoa, &c.
Barque Neruphar, Souter, to Mauritius.

The Steamer Propontis, to Marseilles, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
23 Crusader (s).....Edwards .....Madras, Feb 19.
Maggie B Seed .....Whiting .....Bombay, Jan 30.
24 Cyrene (s) .....Brown .....Bombay, Feb 5.
Malda (s) .....Lang .....Bombay, Feb 1.
Oimara .....Simpson .....Bombay, Jan 25.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 25—Steamers Hydaspes and Clive. Ships Philosopher and Geraldine Paget.
Feb 24—Steamers Ethiopia and Paladin. Ships Lady Octavia, Star of Italy, Ferrabanee and Saratoga.

PASSENGERS.

Per Malda—Mr Armstrong and Mrs Armstrong and child, Mr and Mrs Price and 2 children, Mr Collins, Mr Baker.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
25 Lanseer .....Balsore.
26 Poonah (s) .....Southampton.
O'Enone .....Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
25 Rajpootana (s) .... Calcutta.
Goa (s) .... Bombay & S P.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O s s Poonah :—Miss Codd, Mrs Elwes, Mr Turton, Major Balmer and Mr L McIver.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—494 bundles sheet iron, Vully Oosman.
Branksome Hall s—1,000 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Khiva s—35 cases genevra, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Kashgar s—65 casks beer, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Duke of Atholl—104 cases writing papers, John S Elmore and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—150 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee; 75 cases liqueurs, D D Shah; 60 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Earl of Zetland—2,200 cwts myrobollams, Ralli, Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Sajpall Roychund; 46 bales cotton, Rowjee Prajjee; 25 bales cotton, G Reiffereheid and Co.
Bellona s—55 bales hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee; 66 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 77 bales cotton, Sowchund Mitha; 10 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 50 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.
Copia s—3262 cwts myrobollams and 2 bales coir fibre, Jaitha Pur otem; 50 bales wool, Nensey Luckmidass; 50 bales cotton, Sajpall Roychund; 37 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 28 bales wool, Munoockram Motilall; 75 bales cotton, Ookerds Khetsey; 138 bales cotton, Muss y Moorjee; 75 bales cotton, Goculdass Culianjee; 150 bales cotton, Pool, Cassels and Co; 2 bales cotton waste, Meiffre Nerau and Co; 40 bales wo l, Goculdass Cullianjee; 17½ cwts coffee, Mo jee Jaitha and Co; 75 cwts myrobollams, 50 cwts anshaldee and 25 cwts ruxvomics, Fuckerchund Munjee; 52 bales cotton, Vurdhoman Poonsee.
Europe-na s—5311 cwts myrobollams, Soonjee Jewandass.
Tuscany s—1,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 170 bales cotton, Burjorjee Nowrojee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 17 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten and Co; 93 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Gokula; 45 bales wool Tricomjee Amersey.
Branksome Hall—150 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 75 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 135 bales cotton, Munilal Vurajlall; 135 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

Forest Grove—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Michael Chevalier—300 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Propontis s—1,060½ cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—70 cwts castor oil, C Grondona.
Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Romulus' s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Romulus s—385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Travancore s—200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Euphrates s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—9 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 64 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 76 bales twist; The N S and W Co; 120 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mohamed; 10 bales twist, Hajee Lasi Saub and son; 50 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongersee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 26.

Auchinleck, Capt, R A, on leave, from Mhow.

FEBRUARY 27.

Homly, Capt, 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Hercy, Lieut-Col, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Poona.
Lucas, Lieut-Col, R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

FEBRUARY 28.

Hercy, Major, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Poona.
Kenny, Major, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Poona.
Case, Lieut, 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 28.

Preston, Surg-Major, on duty, to Hyderabad Sind.
Reardon, Surg-Major, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
FitzGerald, Major, 3rd Cavalry H C, on duty, to Hingolee.
Stoddart, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, to Secundrabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C M Keighley, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Lieut W Hewett, 4th Bengal N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Conductor R Lyons, Ordnance Department, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Surgeon R M Wall, M B, Bombay Medical Establishment.

Lieut A W Jamieson, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers of the Army Medical Department are brought on the strength of the British Troops in this Presidency from the 14th February 1878, the date of their arrival at Bombay :—Surgeon-Majors C H Harvey, M D; A F Preston, M B; R H Bolton.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified : Lieut A L Sinclair, 1 t Battalion 25th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 27th N L I, 17th Jan 1877.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonels from the date specified : Major Thomas Ketlewell and G S Hawthorne, 26th Feb 1878.

The following order is confirmed. Malegaon Station Order, dated 15th Feb, appointing Lie t C B Down, 13th N I, Superintendent of Bazars, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut Walker.

The following promotion in the Commissariat Department is made :—Conductor Burton to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 15th Feb, vice Acting Sub-Conductor Robson, proceeded on furlough.

The following reversions in the Ordnance Department are ordered from the 14th instant, consequent on the return from furlough to Europe of Conductor A McDonald :—Acting Conductor W Moore to revert to Sub-Conductor and Acting Sub-Conductor Yates to Store Serjeant.

The following reversions in the Ordnance Department are ordered from the 16th February, consequent on the return from furlough to Europe of Captain Sprag, R A, First Class Commissary of Ordnance :—Captain C W E Murphy, R A, Acting First Class Commissary of Ordnance will revert to Second Class, Lieutenant H H Pearse, R A, Acting Second Class Commissary of Ordnance, will revert to Third Class.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and four days with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Captain A J Bannerman Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Commander, 1s Regiment, Central India Horse.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr W B Prescott, District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from the 29th April next and subsidiary leave for fourteen days from the same date.

Asam Changanlal Hargovandas, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Panch Mahals District.

Major C A Moor, Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

Rao Saheb Anandrao Vasudeo Patamdhar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Hyderabad.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr James Jardine, Barrister-at-Law, to be Clerk of the Crown, substantive pro tem, in the room and stead of Mr John Macpherson, or until further orders, vice Mr H C Kirkpatrick, resigned.

Mr W S Forman is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Shikarpur until further orders.

Mr C Lake is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Common Jail of Bombay for the Civil Side, with effect from the 21st instant, during the absence on leave of Mr H Maxwell.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on the return from privilege leave of Mr F I. Charles, Mr G W Vidal should act in the First Grade of Assistant Collectors vice Mr W A Fast continuing to do duty at Ratnagiri.

Mr F F Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, is allowed privilege leave for twenty days from the 2nd March.

Mr A K Nairne to act as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery during Mr Arbuthnot's absence.

Khan Sahib Kharidkl Khan walad Gulkhan passed with credit the Departmental Examination according to the Higher Standard on the 25th ultimo.

Mr J B D Adams, Assistant Superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is promoted from the Third to the Second Grade, with effect from the 9th January.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon E Mackenzie is promoted from the Third to the Second Grade.

Mr H G Bulkley and Mr H F Hatch, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Ratnagiri, passed the prescribed examination in Gujarathi on the 18th instant.

H E the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General J A Ballard, C B, R E, to be President of the Commission to hear appeals under the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, in the place of Colonel J H White, R E, proceeding to Europe.

Lieut M H G Goldie, R E, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nasik.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 4th, 8h. 8·8m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mar.					
Fr. 1	.....	6 21	6 4	10 6 m 10 42 a	4 21 m 4 11 a
Sat. 2	.....	6 21	6 4	10 42 m 11 11 a	4 53 m 4 47 a
Sun. 3	Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.	6 20	6 5	11 18 m 11 36 a	5 22 m 5 19 a
Mon. 4	.....	6 19	6 5	11 45 m	5 47 a 5 47 a
Tues. 5	.....	6 18	6 5	0 1 m 0 12 a	6 11 m 6 14 a
Wed. 6	.....	6 18	6 5	0 23 m 0 44 a	6 36 m 6 44 a
Th. 7	.....	6 17	6 6	0 47 m 1 17 a	7 0 m 7 15 a

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE THIRD SERIES of LECTURES will be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold-weather, term of 1878-79 Subject—HEBREW and the other SEMITIC LANGUAGES. The Series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of May next.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

MENIST'S

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,

EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS.

BINOCULARS, &c. &c.

MR. BETTS respectfully notifies his return to Bombay and that, intending shortly to return to England, he will dispose of his present stock of the above at greatly reduced prices.

Mr. Betts will probably leave for Ceylon on the 5th March, so those wishing to provide themselves with these Celebrated Aids to Vision (or duplicates in case of accident) should lose no time in availing themselves of the present favourable opportunity.

Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row.

THE GREAT MEETING ON THE LICENCE TAX.

Now Ready,

A FULL REPORT of the Proceedings of the Meeting held on Tuesday, Feb. 19. Price per copy, Rupee One.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We the undersigned hereby request that you will be so good as to call a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY at an early date in the Town Hall, to consider the terms which India should demand in the NEW MAIL CONTRACT, and to adopt a Memorial to Her Majesty's Post Master General on the subject.

We have the honor to be, &c.

W. Lang	Hurrychund Sadashewjee
Donald Graham	John Marshall
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	H. Curreem Mahomed Sulliman
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	P. A. O. Carnegy
J. M. Macleau	Rahimtool M. Sayani
M. Mowat	Janardhan Gopal
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit	E. Monnet
Kessowjee Naik	Selim J. Solomon
D. Doudney	H. W. Jones
Vishwanath N. Mandlik	G. T. H. Meill
F. L. Latham	Charles Macdonald
Ardaseer Framjee Wadia	J. Littleton Seymour
Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib	W. G. Mayhew
Charles H. B. Forbes	John S. Bradenburg
Basil Lang	M. R. Wyer
Grattan Geary	W. F. N. Quilty
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit	G. E. Noble
J. D. Inverarity	S. P. Framjee
R. Baumbach	D. S. Kemp
William Maitland	W. T. Crockett
Cursetjee Furdoonjee	T. L. T. Beaumont
G. Tyabjee	Ardaseer Framjee Moos
C. F. Winter	Thomas Blaney
Henry Forman	Dossabhoy N. Wadia
John K. Bythell	H. W. Barrow
Morarjee Goculda s	John R. Cunningham
John Gordon	Richard Roberts
G. W. L. Jackson	Kas-inath Trimbuck Telang
M. Henry Starling	J. W. Orr
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	Hormusjee Ardaseer Hormusjee
James Jardine	N. Randle
E. Lord	Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer
Raghunath Narayen Khote	Thakurdas Atmaram Mehta
W. A. Baker	A. B. Kapadia
J. Barr Paterson	James Dickson
Nursey Kessowjee	William Gilbert
S. D. Sassoon	Roger Hedgwick
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee	A. Jameson
Andrew Hay	Ad Prior de Saone
C. J. Sharp	Vijbhookundas Atmaram
Sorabjee Framjee	James Ponta
G. W. Moultrie	O. N. Rudburg
P. W. Robertson	Framjee Casumbhoy Gangjee
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas	P. Fachiri
F. Mathew	Clement Poole
Tapidas Vurjdas	J. W. Russell
Fraser S. Hore	Thomas D. Moore
J. Jefferson	R. Hyde Cheetham
Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama	J. Bapoojee Pestonjee
W. Martin Wood	C. J. Mayhew
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banaje	F. R. Vic jeo
W. Fraser	Frank Jefferson
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy	Louis P. Russell
J. Hector	E. Singer
A. Blascheck	Javerlal Umiashunker Yajnick
A. E. Ashley	Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.
G. A. Kittredge	J. L. Simpson
Luckmidas Khimjee	Edward Smith
William Gill	James Thorburn.
Framjee Sett	
Homejee Cursetjee Dady	
J. Hutton	
H. A. Richardson	

Bombay, 26th January 1878.

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY to be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 1st of, March next, at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 23rd February 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GRAY—February 15th, at Tezpore, Central Assam, the wife of Lieut M A Gray, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.
WAKEFIELD—February 23rd, at Nagpur, the wife of Lieut-Colonel T Wakefield, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SIDDONS—LONG—February 16th, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev C G Moore, Frederick L Brandon Siddons, to Amelia Jane, daughter of the late R C Long.

DEATHS.

MORRISON—February 23rd, at Naini Tal, the infant son of Edward and Ellen Morrison.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1878.

THERE can be no doubt now as to the imminence of a war between England and Russia. No one can misunderstand the significance of the arrival of the Channel Squadron at Malta, the appointment of Lord Napier to the command of the army destined for warlike operations in Turkey, and the placing of the brigade of Guards on a war footing. The full accounts which reach us by the Mail of the excitement created in England by the first report of the Russian advance on Constantinople show that the nation is practically unanimous in its determination not to let Russia seize the Turkish capital; and we can readily believe that the certainty of English intervention to save them from the last extremity of war has encouraged the Turks, who already possess the guarantee of the actual presence of English men-of-war in the Bosphorus, to oppose a resolute resistance to Russia and defy that Power to do its worst. The last chance of peace now lies in the possibility that Russia stands alone, and cannot count on German support. If Germany abandons her, she will hardly venture to engage in a conflict in which England is prepared to put forth her whole strength.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S Minute on the Famine in the Bombay Presidency, which has just reached us, supplies a clear and interesting and not too voluminous *précis* of the work actually accomplished by the Government officers on this side of India in meeting that great calamity. We shall follow the example of the writer of the Minute in touching briefly upon some of the controverted points which are noticed in it. We observe that Sir Richard dwells with satisfaction on the extraordinary activity of the private trade in grain from the beginning to the end of the scarcity, and mentions that the grain markets were well supplied from first to last, and that where no railways existed the strongly-built carts and the sturdy bullocks endured all the heavy work they had to do on roads many of which were rough and unmetalled. No serious fear, he says, arose in any district regarding the sufficiency of trade or of private transport save Kulludghee, but there also the fear passed away without any interposition on the part of Government. It may be inferred from these remarks that the communications of the Bombay Presidency throughout all the districts affected by the famine have been proved by experience to be quite sufficient to relieve the people from any danger of not getting supplies on an emergency; and we find a difficulty in reconciling this opinion of the Governor's with the statement which he makes in paragraph 91 that the famine has thrown much new light on the project of a railway from the port of Carwar to Hooblee. His Excellency says—"In the event of famine in the Southern "Deccan, this is quite the best route for grain "supplies. If this line were made, the grain, in"stead of being carried by expensive cart-routes "or by railways already overworked, as was the "case in 1877, would be brought by sea from "Bombay or other ports by the numerous coasting "vessels to Carwar, and thence would be rapidly "transported by the railway to the Dharwar dis"trict, and thence to the ceded districts of the "Madras Presidency. If this line from Carwar to "Hooblee had existed in 1877 the saving both "to the State and to the people would have been "very great." Here we have it asserted, first of all, that the cost of transporting grain by rail even for a short distance is much less than that of transporting it by bullock-carts—an exceedingly questionable proposition. Again, it is asserted by Sir Richard Temple that there would be a saving to the State and to the people in constructing a railway which, it has been proved, cannot possibly pay interest on capital, and in leaving the deficiency to accumulate, say for a quarter of a century, till another season of famine came when the railway might be made use of to transport grain into Dharwar. If it could be proved that the supply of grain had really at any time fallen short in Dharwar during the Famine year 1876-77, there might be a good deal to be said in favour of this new project, but, as Sir Richard Temple has just admitted that supplies in all the affected districts were ample, we do not understand what justification he can put forward for saddling the State with the cost of constructing a notoriously unproductive railway with the possible chance that it might be useful two or three times in a century. Our great dread of the new policy of imposing fresh taxation for famine purposes is that it may lead to the expenditure of public money on projects which have been already condemned, but which persons interested in them will be sure to represent as essential to the saving of human life from famines which may by some possibility arise hereafter. Considering that it is only a year ago since Sir Richard Temple wrote a strong Minute at Bellary, after a consultation with the Duke of Buckingham and officers of the Madras and Bombay Governments on the subject, in which he declared that it was inexpedient for the State to undertake the construction of the Carwar line while they had so many much more important lines sanctioned and not yet commenced,—amongst which he particularised the Dhond and Munmar line, the Rajpootana line, the line from Nagpore to Chuteesghur, and a line from Guzerat into Kattywar,—considering that the Public Works Department is now at its wit's end for money to go on with even the first two of these undertakings, and considering that in this same Minute Sir Richard expressed his disbelief in the advantage of spending more public money on a harbour of which the capabilities were so uncertain as that of Carwar, we think it would have been better for his own reputation if he had put forward the evidence which has induced him to change his opinions with such remarkable celerity, and to exalt the Carwar Railway in his Famine Minute as the great end and object to be accomplished by a wise Administration in Western India.

In the 12th paragraph of his Minute Sir Richard Temple refers to what he politely calls the "inconvenience" caused to the trade of Bombay by the sequestration of the G. I. P. Railway for the conveyance of grain into the famine districts. He acknowledges (as he could hardly fail to do in the face of the statistics which have been published) that the grain and seeds trade of Bombay was deeply injured by that measure, but he says "these circumstances "were greatly deplored but could not possibly "be averted by reason of the supreme law which "regards the safety of a vast population in "danger of starvation as paramount over all "other considerations." Nobody that we have ever heard of wanted Sir Richard Temple to violate this "supreme law." Our own argument has always been that the safety of the vast population in danger of starvation might have been more effectually preserved if Sir Richard Temple had let the railway alone. By his interference he deranged all the ordinary traffic and did no good whatever to the famine districts, as has lately been most explicitly acknowledged by the Duke of Buckingham. Our complaint is that the Government of India took this course in violation of the free trade policy solemnly laid down by itself in frequent despatches, and that Sir Richard Temple, instead of standing up, as he was bound to do, for the interests of this Presidency, which were identical with the principles of free-trade in this matter, meekly let the Government of India have its own way, and now claims credit to himself for his great humanity in destroying the trade of Bombay to save the starving population of the Madras Presidency.

A little further on in the Minute a very interesting question is discussed regarding the class of people who came on the relief works. Sir Richard Temple says that those who received relief mainly belonged to the humbler castes of the Hindoo community, and to the classes of field labourers, road artisans, and of village menials, and that a comparatively small portion of the lesser ryots and subordinate cultivators resorted to relief works, but that the rest of the ryot's or peasant proprietary, who constitute the real agricultural community, never came on relief at all. Sir Richard Temple consequently argues that the peasantry of the Deccan cannot be in that state of destitution in which they are generally supposed to exist from year to year. He argues that "although one year's harvest "was destroyed over an immense area, and "although the following harvest remained in "jeopardy for two critical months, nevertheless "the people imported for themselves, without "aid from Government, grain enough to keep "supplied the grain markets, great and small, for "five millions of souls. How strong, then," he exclaims, "must have been the self-supporting "power of the people! How large must have "been their stores and stocks of food grains! "How extensive their credit, how great their "means of purchasing supplies from a distance, "how resolute their spirit of self-help!" The sole foundation for this eloquent passage seems to be the fact that the proportion of the affected population who came upon relief works never exceeded 10 per cent., or, to be exact, 528,951. But it seems to us that before Sir Richard Temple could come to this conclusion, which he uses for the purpose of showing that he is right in compelling the ryots to pay their full land revenue for the whole period of the famine, he was bound to show what the effect of the famine has been upon those classes which did not come upon relief works. He himself acknowledges elsewhere in his Minute that the reluctance of all but the lowest classes to accept relief in any shape or form was extraordinary, and it is therefore taking a very shallow and one-sided view of the case to assume that, because nine-tenths of the population did not ask for help, therefore they have not suffered the greatest distress and even been reduced to the verge of starvation by the famine which desolated the country. This is a subject which might very usefully be inquired into by the Famine Commission which Lord Salisbury has ordered to be appointed. It certainly cannot be considered settled on the strength of Sir Richard Temple's showy special pleading. Let the Famine Commissioners hold a few meetings in Poona and other important stations in the Deccan, and collect evidence from the people themselves as to the state of the country before and after the famine, and let it be well understood that the witnesses who give their evidence will not incur the displeasure of the Government by speaking the truth, and then perhaps we shall know what has actually happened. Similar remarks apply to the ingenious paragraphs in which Sir Richard Temple argues that the mortality which occurred in the famine districts, though greatly to be deplored, is not considerable in comparison with the total number of the general population. We confess our inability to understand Sir Richard Temple's statistics about this mortality. He gives a table showing that the percentage of deaths from the 1st January to the 30th September 1877 on the whole population was 3·9; that the percentage on the population of the corresponding months in the five preceding years was only 1·6; and from the 1st January to the 30th September 1876 was only 1·8; and upon these figures he makes the following curious comment :—"From this it "would appear that the mortality during the nine "months ending the 30th September 1877 was "only 3·9 per cent., which is not considerably "above what is believed to be the average rate. "Even in ordinary times the annual ratio "of mortality may be about 3 per cent. Indeed, "3·5 is the exact average ratio taken from our "sanitary records." From the succeeding paragraph, it appears that Sir Richard, after giving the figures for the five years preceding 1877, contends that these figures must be wrong owing to the imperfection of the registration, and then takes what is believed to be an average rate from sanitary records which there is not the slightest reason to suppose can be more accurate than the records of registration. The conclusion one comes to from such confused observations

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANK FAILURE.

LONDON, FEB. 28, 7 55 P.M.

Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co., Bankers, have stopped payment. Debts six hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Lord Napier of Magdala, Governor of Gibraltar, will be Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force in the event of war with Russia, and Sir Garnet Wolseley Chief of his Staff.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Commons last night passed the second reading of the Colonial Marriages Bill by 182 against 161 votes. The Government opposed the Bill.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

Latest advices state that Prince Gortschakoff is better.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Brigade of Guards has been placed on a war footing.

Advices have been received of the arrival of the Channel Squadron at Malta.

LONDON, FEB. 27, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 1/16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-9
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¼
4½ per cent. do.	83¼
5½ per cent. do.	91
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119⅛
Bar Silver	55½

About £300,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALEE, 27TH FEB., 8-30 P.M.

H. M.'s Troop Ship Tamar, from Singapore, arrived.

GALLE, 28TH FEB, 5-10 P.M.

Mail Steamer Hydaspes, from Calcutta, arrived.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IN Wednesday's Legislative Council, Sir Edward Bayley will present the Select Committee's report on the Arms and Ammunition Bill. Mr. Hope will move that the reports on the Forests Bill be taken into consideration and the Bill passed; also the consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Tea Customs Bill, and subsequent passing of Bill.

WE hear that it is likely Captain Toole, unattached list, Bombay, will be appointed to the charge of the military prison at Poona. We also hear that it is probable that the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C. S. I., will shortly go to England on privilege leave.

WE publish in another column a letter from a correspondent of the *Daily News* giving an account of an inteview with the Turkish Minister and bringing a serious charge against Lord Beaconsfield. The Prime Minister has stigmatized this statement as an infamous fabrication.

THE great sensation of the animated debate on the withdrawal of Mr. Forster's amendment to the vote of credit seems to have been the patriotic speech of Mr. Joseph Cowen, the Radical member for Newcastle. Mr. E. J. Reed and Mr. Joseph Cowen rising together, there were cries for the latter gentleman, but he, yielding place, Mr. Reed proposed to "put an end of this question of money in order to consider in a large-minded and magnanimous manner" the only question which this country ought to consider, namely, its policy at the Congress. Mr. Cowen rose again, and with him Mr. Waddy. But there being again loud cries of "Cowen! Cowen!" the member for Newcastle addressed the House in brief but impassioned sentences, declaring, amid cheering from the Ministerial side of the House, that when national interests were at stake patriotism and good sense demanded that men should not be there as Tories, or Radicals, or Liberals, but as Englishmen. "Let us," he said, "unanimously vote this money. That will be the best answer to the Russian advance on Constantinople." The Marquis of Hartington and about 100 others walked out before the division.

WE hear that the engineer of the Gondul State, Mr. Gunnesh Govind, has discovered a quarry of fine marble, said to be equal to the best Italian. A slab is to be sent to Bombay to ascertain its probable market value, and should inducement offer, the machinery for working the quarry will be obtained from Europe. This is the second marble quarry discovered in Kattywar, the first being in H. H. the Jam's territories.

IN consequence of Mr. J. B. Shadwell's retirement from the second grade of Assistant Commissioners in Assam, a number of promotions in the Commission suggested by the Chief Commissioner have been sanctioned.

WE understand that in consideration of his long and meritorious services to Government, extending over a period of 42 years, the Government of India have concurred in the recommendation of the Financial Department that Mr. Twalling, the Registrar of that Department, be allowed to retire on a pension of Rs. 400 a month.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the revised estimates amounting to Rs. 1,93,15,000 for the Northern Bengal State Railway, having an average rate of Rs. 80,144 per mile for 241 miles. The main line north of the Ganges is metre gauge, while the section south of the river is to be constructed on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge, and will probably have to be worked by the Eastern Bengal Company. This is another specimen of the boasted economy of construction of narrow gauge railways.

SOME time in the course of last year certain representations were made to the Government of India regarding the kidnapping or sale of children of British subjects for export to Nepal, with the object, it was said, of holding them there in slavery. Enquiry into the matter was instituted through the officers of the district concerned, from which we learn that nothing like a system of kidnapping or sale exists, though of course cases of the kind may occasionally occur.

BY recent accounts received from Cashmere it appears that there is very serious scarcity in the whole of that tract lying between the Provinces of Jummoo and Cashmere, extending from Chibbal on the east to Kishtwar and Dhadrwar on the west. The construction of the telegraph line between Jummoo and Srinagar has, we understand, been delayed in consequence of the difficulty of procuring supplies.

A STRANGE story comes from Jodhpore. The Second Master of the Durbar School, a Madrasee B.A., wrote a poem congratulating the Maharajah on the birth of a son, and the school Superintendent, described as an entrance student of the Calcutta University, desired to be proclaimed the author of it. This the real author would not agree to, and he has been dismissed in consequence.

THE petition of Mrs. Howe, the widow of the late engine driver of the Madras Railway Company, who met his death in the Naggery collision, was forwarded to the London Board, who have decided on granting her a gratuity of Rs. 10,000.

THE Government of India, after perusing all the correspondence from medical officers and local Governments of the three Presidencies, have resolved that the Subordinate Medical Department shall be divided into two distinct branches; one for military, and the other for civil employ, the military branch to consist of so many Hospital Assistants as are required for Military Hospitals, with a reserve of 25 per cent. on that strength. Assistants from this reserve when not required for military duty, may be employed in the Civil Department, but drawing the military rate of pay, and will be prepared always to return to their own branch whenever their services are required in the Military Department. The Civil Hospital Assistants will constitute a separate class in each province, sufficient for the entire civil medical work of that province, and they will be entertained under the following conditions. First, Civil Hospital Assistants will not be asked to serve out of the province for which they elect; second, they will be held liable for military duty with regiments serving in the province to which they belong, in the event of necessity arising for withdrawing the Military Hospital Assistants from such regiments; third, the civil scale of pay shall be as follows:—Without English qualifications—First class, above fourteen years' service, Rs. 35; 2nd class, above seven years' service, Rs. 25; and 3rd class, under seven years' service, Rs. 20; with English qualifications, Rs. 55, 35 and 25 respectively. Besides this pay, they will be granted an allowance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 for dearness of provisions, or unhealthiness of the station, to be decided by the local Governments or administration. When Civil Hospital Assistants are ordered to do duty with regiments in addition to their own duty, they will draw an allowance of Rs. 15, 10 or 5, according to circumstances of the case. Under these arrangements, a distinct service of Civil Hospital Assistants will gradually be formed, but that the separation may, as far as possible, be made at once all Hospital Assistants now in the service will be called on to state whether they will select the Civil or Military branch, and if the former, what province they desire to serve in. When these lists have been prepared, the provincial establishments will be formed according to the estimated requirements of each province. The whole of the Bengal class of Native doctors will be absorbed into the new class of Civil Hospital Assistants under this new order, as well as such of the locally entertained Native doctors in the various provinces as may be specially recommended by the Deputy Surgeons General of their respective circle.

THERE was a very large number of persons present at the Albert Hall, Calcutta, on Saturday evening, to attend the meeting called by the Secretary to a provisional committee of a section of the Brahmo Somaj, in order to elicit an expression of opinion on the subject of the approaching marriage of the daughter of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen with the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, but the meeting itself never was held. At half past six o'clock the Hall was crowded to suffocation, and loud calls were made for the meeting to begin, but in the absence of lights this was simply impossible, and the noise and confusion which followed was in no way improved when three or four stray candles were lighted. Cries of shame against the minister of the Brahmo community for not having supplied lights were met by counter-cries to the effect that a requisition for lights had been made at too late an hour. The scene which ensued at this stage it is impossible to describe. The noise was deafening; sundry chairs and benches were broken and portions of them hurled round the room. In the midst of this dreadful uproar it was announced that the meeting would be held at the Town Hall, and as a rumour was prevalent that a free fight was going on outside between the Keshubites and the Anti-Keshubites, the crowd separated in less time than it had taken them to assemble.

CABUL has this year been visited with exceptionally heavy falls of snow. In many places the streets were impassable, and the houses blocked up to such an extent that the inhabitants could only enter and leave them through the roof. Considerable loss of property in cattle and goods has occurred. Great distress is also reported to prevail in the districts of Huzara and Ghuznee owing to the severity of the winter.

MR. H. M. STANLEY delivered an address at St. James's Hall on Feb. 7 to the Members of the Royal Geographical Society, on the subject of his recent explorations in Africa. Sir Rutherford Alcock, president of the Society, was in the chair, and the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, was present, together with many well-known travellers and several foreign ambassadors. Mr. Stanley, who was loudly cheered, after some preliminary observations, proceeded to speak of his treatment of the natives. He observed that it would be mere affectation if he were to say he did not know that there were some present who did not agree with him in his treatment of some of the natives of Central Africa. If, however, there were any of those sensibilities he had shocked, he would like them to stand up so that he might see what they were made of. He had the gift of measuring people, having made human nature his study, and to that fact he attributed much of his success in Africa. When he met people who were kindly disposed, he treated them kindly. If he met a missionary, he would try to learn from him how he proceeded in his work, and put in practice what he learned. It had been said by a certain anti-Stanley journal that he had been civilizing negroes with explosive shells, that he was a belligerent kind of person, and had shut the gentlemen's mouths instead of opening it. That was all nonsense, and he asked them not to believe it. Mr. Stanley then went on to detail his experiences from his starting point at Zanzibar. Describing his journey down the Congo, he said that to pass the first falls they had to work night and day for twenty-six days, during which they cut thirteen miles of road through forests, along which they carried their canoes. They were subject to constant attacks from natives. On one occasion no fewer than sixty-three war canoes came against them—the leading canoe being driven by eighty paddles—and each was filled with armed savages. He told his men that if they desired to see their homes again they must resist to the last, as they could hope for no mercy; but he ordered them not to fire till they were assailed, as they must first see what the natives came for. The order was strictly obeyed. It was not till poisoned arrows were shot at them and spears flung that they fired, and then the rattle of fifty-two muskets was heard in a country in which never musket had been fired before. He had done all he could to avoid fighting, and he only acted in self-defence; for his strong desire was to be and to remain on good and friendly terms with the various tribes he met with. Mr. Stanley was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his lecture. The Prince of Wales proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, in his own name and on behalf of the meeting. It was seconded by Sir Samuel Baker, and carried by acclamation.

THE following address, signed by Dr. Congreve on behalf of the Positivist Society, has been published:—

Exclusive attention to British interests hampers and lowers all our policy. We wish to speak a different language at a time when all who have matured convictions should speak.

What is the duty of England as a European Power in presence of the peculiar danger of the moment, which is the arbitrary cancelling of all engagements and the consequent reign of pure force?

Neither Egypt nor India weighs with us, nor do any exclusive maritime claims of our country. We wish as much as any for peace; more than most it would seem, for we wish for it in Asia and Africa, as much as in Europe. We wish as much as any for good government, but a survey of existing governments leads us to despise the hot rhetoric which is misleading opinion till but one government seems bad, and we desire the application of calm statesmanship to the task of securing such good government.

The ground thus cleared, without wasting time on regret for lost opportunities of a better action, but in strict reference to the immediate want, we desire to express our conviction that, in the interest of European order, our Government should at this crisis labour to uphold this simple principle: that treaty arrangement between the Powers of Europe in congress assembled are binding till deliberately modified by these Powers—are not to be torn up, that is, at the will of one Power.

We desire to be quite clear; so we say that we think that the Government would be amply justified in maintaining this principle by war.

THE Duke of Cambridge has made the following appointments to his personal staff:—Colonel Arthur Lyttleton Annesley, 11th Hussars, to be aide-de-camp, vice Colonel Marshal, promoted to be major-general; Colonel William Edmund Musgrave Reilly, C. B., Royal Artillery, to be extra aide-de-camp, vice Colonel Henry, C. B., promoted to be major-general.

THE rumour of the advance of the Russians upon Constantinople, received by telegraph through Bombay, created much excitement on Thursday, February 7, in London and throughout the country. A crowd of about 3,000 persons assembled outside the House of Lords, and loudly cheered Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby. A large number of medical students, who had been summoned by letters of invitation addressed to all the medical schools in the metropolis, met in Trafalgar-square in the afternoon, and passed resolutions in favour of the Government. A deputation of four students was appointed to convey the resolution to the Prime Minister; but when they went to his lordship's official residence they were informed that he had just left to go to the House of Lords. The deputation, together with about 3,000 students, then went to Palace-yard, and tried to force admission into Westminster Hall, but the police, with some difficulty, managed to keep them outside, where they remained for some time, singing songs and giving cheers for the Queen and Lord Beaconsfield. At length Mr. Cross received a deputation of five students, expressed his pleasure at seeing them, and hoped that they would leave the precincts of the House quietly and in order. One of the deputation having informed the crowd of the reception they had met with, the assemblage dispersed singing "Rule Britania" and other patriotic songs. At Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Preston, and other towns there was also great excitement, and much agitation in the markets.

THE *Athenæum* says the death at the early age of forty-seven of Colonel T. G. Montgomerie, R.E., F.R.S., whose name is so honourably associated with the study of the geography of India and Central Asia, will fill most Anglo-Indians and geographers with profound regret. Colonel Montgomerie entered the Indian Trigonometrical Survey Department in 1852, and soon after took a leading share in the measurement of the base lines of Church and Kurrachee. The topographical survey of Cashmere and of the mighty mass of the Himalayas up to the Tibetan frontier was his next noteworthy achievement; this survey covered an expanse of about 77,000 square miles, including some of the most stupendous ranges in the world, and occupied nine years. Colonel Montgomerie's name, however, is best known in connection with the Trans-Himalayan explorations, which, although organised under the general superintendence of Colonel Walker, were conducted under the close supervision of the former officer. The plan consisted in training intelligent Asiatics (who were generally picked out from among frontier tribes) in the use of the sextant, compass, and hypsometer, and despatching them, often in the disguise of merchants, to survey the regions adjoining our Indian frontier, where a British officer's presence would not be tolerated. It would be difficult to convey, within a brief notice like this, an exact notion of the amount of survey work accomplished by this agency; but, without reckoning the work of the native officers attached to the Yarkand Mission, it amounts to a total length of 4,500 miles of route survey in Tibet, Kashgaria, Badakshan, Kafiristan, &c., along which routes our geographical knowledge has been accurately established. The importance to India of such work from a military, political, commercial, or administrative point of view will always redound to Colonel Montgomerie's fame. In consequence of his failing health, he had been compelled in 1876 to retire from the public service, to the great regret of his brother-officers and of the Indian Government, who had on several occasions made prominent mention of his services. One of his last official labours was to discharge the duties of British Commissioner at the Paris Geographical Congress and Exhibition of 1875. Colonel Montgomerie was a gold medalist of the Royal Geographical Society (to whose *Journal* he had contributed many interesting papers) and a Fellow of the Royal Society.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

IN the House of Commons on the night of the 7th ult., Mr. Forster's amendment having been unconditionally withdrawn, the debate upon the motion for the Speaker leaving the chair in order to go into committee to consider the proposed vote of credit was concluded, and a division taken upon that issue, the result being that the House resolved by 295 against 96 to go into committee at once. The minority consisted entirely of Liberals and Home Rulers. Of the latter there were but four, Mr. Fay, Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. O'Conor and Mr. O'Conor Don. The front opposition bench contributed a contingent of four—Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, Mr. Hibbert and Mr. Lefevre—to the small band who followed Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Anderson into the lobby. Among the hon. and right hon. gentlemen who declined to support the "below-the-gangway" section—for the minority was mainly composed of members who sit in that very shady quarter of the house—were the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Forster, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Goschen, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Childers, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. A. Peel, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Grant Duff, Lord F. Cavendish, Sir H. James, and Sir W. V. Harcourt. Even the Liberal "whips," Mr. Adam and Lord Kensington, absented themselves, as did also many influential independent members of the Opposition. Among these were Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Bass, Sir T. Bazley, Mr. T. Brassey, Col. Carington, Mr. Montz, Sir E. Colebrooke, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Sir F. Goldsmid, Mr. Thompson Hankey, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Mr. Locke, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Norwood, Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, &c.

PIGSTICKING SONGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Spear" enquires about a fourth song on pigsticking. I send a copy of "Hurrah! Hurrah! one bumper more," by "S. Y. S.," which may be what he wants. "J. E. D." from Rutnagiri, does not, I observe, allude to it.

By the way, that gentleman states a well known song to be "*Snaffle, Spur, and Spear*," not *Saddle*, &c. I have before me the *Indian Sporting Review* for 1846, in which this song has been reprinted from the *Oriental Sporting Magazine* for October 1830, and *Saddle* is used throughout.

Feb. 28. MAXFIELD.

"HURRAH! HURRAH! ONE BUMPER MORE."

Fill the goblet to the brim,
Fill with me and drink to him,
Who the mountain sport pursues,
Speed the boar when'er he chooses;
Hurrah! Hurrah! one bumper more,
A Bumper to the bristly Boar!

Hark, the beaters shout on high,
Hark, the Sportsman's shrill reply,
Echo leaps from hill to hill,
There the chase is challenged still;
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c., &c.

Ride, for now the sounder breaks,
Ride, where'er the grey boar takes,
Struggle thro' the desperate chase,
Fearless, Death itself to face.
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c., &c.

See, the jungle verge is won,
See, the grey boar dashing on,
Bold and brave now are we nigh,
See him stagger, charge and die.
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c., &c.

S. Y. S.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Government of India have recently directed that all Government notices and advertisements of importance to the public shall be published in the newspapers, as well as in the official *Gazettes*. Hitherto Government have been moved to this step by a conviction that it may be an advantage to public interest to have extended publicity for advertisements relating to public tenders, sales of Government property, or matters connected with the postal, telegraphic, and marine services. Our surprise is that the Government of India have not arrived at this decision earlier. Some time ago, we pointed out to the local Government, that there were many advertisements published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, for which the Government presumably required the utmost publicity: and we suggested that this publicity could be far better obtained in the local newspapers than in the official *Gazettes*. Of this fact there can, we imagine, be no doubt; but the local authorities could not see the matter in this light, as will be seen from the following answer to our Manager's letter:—"I have the honour to state that, as we are invariably inundated with applications after notice in the *Gazette*, no reason exists for advertising in the local journals besides. You are mistaken in supposing that the *Gazette* is supplied only to high officials. The circulation is as under: Mofussil officers 897, Presidency officers 152, in addition to a circulation amongst subscribers." The obvious answer to the above statement is that, as a rule, it is not officials, but the non-official public, who are interested in Government advertisements, and that it is this class who are not furnished with the Government *Gazette*. It is probably no exaggeration to say that, in this Presidency, where there is one reader of an official *Gazette*, there will be fifty readers of a newspaper. The Government may find no difficulty in getting applicants for public employ through notices in the *Gazette*, but the question is, do the Government derive all the advantages of extended publicity by confining advertisements like those for Commissariat and other tenders, involving the expenditure of lakhs of rupees annually, to the comparatively exclusive circulation of an official *Gazette*. Publicity encourages competition; and competition ensures that Government will not pay more than a fair market price for the goods they may have to purchase.—*Madras Mail.*

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
TENDERED TO
MR. JOHN WILSON,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AND SUITE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

A TODA KAIDU.—We hear that this Toda ceremony is to come off in a neighbouring Todamund. The *Kaidu* ceremony is that of the sacrifice of buffaloes to propitiate the spirit of the departed Toda, generally celebrated within 40 days after the death of any Toda. All the Todas of the hills gather on the spot when the sacrifice is to take place, and the buffaloes (several we believe) are beaten on the skull to death. A pass from the Commissioner's Office is obtained for the performance of this wild sacrifice. At the close of the ceremony, who perhaps are better Christians than their husbands, do not explain more fully to the women the step they are taking and make themselves as certain as they possibly can that the woman understands what she is about. We have within the last few months seen two instances of married Burmese women who would have given all they possessed to release themselves from the chains they had voluntarily, but in ignorance, put on a few months before. The current idea of marriage is that it can be lightly and easily into and be put off when it suits either the husband or wife. We do not intend to enter into the question of the morality of their ideas, but there can be but little doubt that ill-assorted unions are fewer in Burma than in more civilized countries, for either party can easily dissolve the union at pleasure. They are therefore somewhat surprised to find that the marriage in the English Sysoyan is of a different nature and is not a tie which can be easily and quickly broken. If they had this explained to them thoroughly, before entering the marriage state, they would only have themselves to blame, if they adopted a system thoroughly opposed to the sentiment in which they have been brought up. That there have been many happy mixed marriages we have no doubt whatever. On the other hand, we know of several instances of unhappy ones, and it is to be regretted that the woman is not always well instructed in what she is doing when she consents to be married according to Christian rites with so called Christian men.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played this evening by the band of H. M.'s 66th Regiment at the Colaba Band Stand:—

March	Mulligan Guards		Brahein.
Overture Op.	Zaar and Zimmerman		Lorkying.
Waltz	Dream on the Ocean		Gung'l.
Selection Op.	Fausta		Donizetti.
Cavatina Op.	Lucia de Lammermoor		Donizetti.
Galop	Par Force		Strauss.

WE understand that the Rev. J. Gilson Gregson, of Agra, intends visiting Bombay shortly, and will, while here, hold a series of Evangelistic meetings in the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis Road, during the week beginning 10th instant.

A SALUTE of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery to-day at 9-35 a.m. on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

IT is officially notified that on and after the 1st March the superintendence and control, (subject to the orders of Government and to the provisions of any law or rules having the force of law for the time being in force) of the Opium Department in this Presidency, will be transferred from the Commissioner of Customs and Opium to the Collector of Salt Revenue, and that the designation of the former officer will thenceforward be "Commissioner of Customs," and of the latter "Collector of Salt Revenue and Opium Commissioner."

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 16th inst., was 50 feet. In the corresponding week last year, it was 52 feet and 4 tenths.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 18th February 1878 was Rs. 2,02,27,849, add silver received during the week Rs. 10,03,306. The sum of Rs. 21,09,867 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,91,21,288. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 23,90,359 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 26th February, was 541, being 17 less than in the preceding week, 5 more than the total of the week ending 27th February 1877, and 138 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 256 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 42·68. There were 208 deaths from remittent fever, which are 16 more than the previous week and 19 above the same period last year. There were 33 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 24 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 39, 20, and 24, respectively, as compared with 46, 26, and 25 last year.

A NEGLIGENT HORSE TRAINER.—Tookaram Byroo, a horse trainer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee with causing the death of one Bheema, woman, on the 3rd ultimo by doing a rash and negligent act, and was sentenced to one year's hard labour in the Common Jail. The prisoner on the day in question had left his gharry and horse standing at the corner of a by-lane at Colaba, to call a friend who resided there, when the horse bolted, knocking the woman down and occasioning almost instantaneous death.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Purree, a Mahomedan girl about 13 years of age, Shaik Ismail Noorun, and Oosman Hajee Jooma, were charged before the Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 with committing theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 230, belonging to one Laximee, woman, and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 with dishonestly receiving the said amount knowing the money to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 pleaded guilty to the charge, and upon the evidence adduced, prisoner No. 2 was convicted, prisoner No. 3 being discharged. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and prisoner No. 2 to one year's hard labour.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of a native Christian, who was a day labourer employed on board the American ship Winged Hunter. It appears that on the 24th ult., while under the influence of liquor, he fell into the Well of that ship and was seriously injured. He was then removed to the hospital, where he expired on Wednesday from the effects of the injuries he had sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held on the same day on view of the body of a labourer employed at the Apollo Cotton Press at Colaba, who on the 19th ult., while engaged in putting iron bands around a bale whilst the press was working, was knocked down by the iron cap of the press giving way. He was removed to hospital, where he expired from the effects of the injury on Wednesday last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MR. FAIRCLOUGH.

At the Grant Road Theatre last night Mr. Fairclough performed the part of Richard III. with his usual great ability, and was received with the enthusiasm which is rightly accorded him. Want of room prevents us from giving a full critique of the performance to-day; in the meantime we may say that it was quite in accordance with Mr. Fairclough's dramatic genius.

HIGH COURT.—28TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LONDON BANK CASE.

MEER GOOLAM BABA KHAN *vs.* MAHOMED ISMAEL.

THIS was an appeal from a decree made by Sir Charles Sargent in favour of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank against Meer Goolam Baba Khan, son-in-law of the late Nawab of Surat, in respect of calls on shares which stood in the name of Mahomed Ismael, who, however, succeeded in proving that he was merely a nominee or trustee for Meer Goolam Baba. The plaintiff sued for Mahomed Ismael, Rs 65,000 and interest, was by the Court's decree made payable to the London Bank. A compromise, we hear, has been come to by Meer Goolam Baba paying about Rs. 50,000 to the Bank in satisfaction of the decree subsequently to the filing of the appeal by him.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, on behalf of the appellant (the defendant in the original suit,) said that the appeal had been settled, and he was instructed to say that the decree had been settled. The position of matters was this, that satisfaction had been entered up in the register of suits; and he now withdrew the appeal.

The Chief Justice.—Who consents?

The Advocate-General said consent by counsel was not necessary, as satisfaction had been entered up in the register. They had received a letter from the Bank's solicitors, asking them to get the appeal dismissed, each party paying his own costs.

The Chief Justice said an attorney's letter was not sufficient to constitute a consent by counsel; and that on the respondent's sending in a brief endorsed by counsel, the appeal might be withdrawn and the deposit returned.

Mr. Justice Bayley remarked that, in his own division court, he had invariably adhered to the practice of refusing to accept a mere verbal consent.

THE EAST INDIA BANK CASE.

CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY AND ANOTHER *vs.* DINANATH RAGHUNATH KHOTE AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from two orders in chambers made by Sir Charles Sargent against the former liquidators of the East India Bank, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, at the instance of Dinanath Raghunath Khote and Ardasir B. Kapadia, the present liquidators, who preferred a claim in respect of certain monies which the former liquidators were bound to realise, but had not done so.

Mr. Wood, on behalf of the appellants, said the case having been settled, he had to apply that the deposit be returned.

Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of the respondents, consented, each party paying his own costs.

The Court allowed the appeal to be withdrawn and the deposit to be returned.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR, 4,173 tons, Captain Percy P. Luxmoore, C. B., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday. She left Portsmouth on the 23rd January, Malta 7th, Port Said 12th, and Suez 13th February. The Malabar brought 41 officers, 16 ladies, and 14 children; also 939 men, 51 women, and 78 children.

The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Surgeon-Major and Mrs R Carter and child	Capt J P Lawrie, 2-2nd Foot
Surgeon-Major and Mrs T Pennington	Lieut G D King Harman, 2-2nd Foot
Surgeon A Anderson	Lieut and Mrs C A Mott, 2-2nd Foot
Lieut W F Johns, R A	Lieut and Adjt W G Collis, 2-2nd Foot
Lieut S B Moore, 2-1st Foot	Lieut A H Hourse, 2-2nd Foot
Capt and Mrs D G Beamish, 1-5th Foot	Lieut H J Elverson, 2-2nd Foot
Surgeon and Mrs B M Tinder and child	Lieut and Mrs J R H Richards, 2-2nd Foot
Major and Bt Lieut-Col H P Phillippe, 2-2nd Foot	Lieut R T H Flood, 2-2nd Foot
Capt and Mrs G H Woodward, 2-2nd Foot	Lieut G W C Bruce, 2-2nd Foot
Capt D F B Webster, 2-2nd Foot	Lieut H W Dent, 2-2nd Foot
Capt and Mrs G V C Napier, 3rd Hussars	Lieut A Elias, 2-2nd Foot
Sub-Lieut J H Lamond, 9th Lancers	Lieut S E Rusbridger, 2-2nd Foot
Major A H Harris, R A	Lieut G W H Pain, 2-2nd Foot
Major and Mrs A T Wodehouse, R A	Lieut W F Allen, 2-2nd Foot
Capt and Mrs J Younger, R A	Pay Master and Mrs R G Craig, 2-2nd Foot
Capt and Mrs B F Domville and child, R A	Quarter Master and Mrs C H Pulsford and 3 children, 2-2nd Foot
Capt W C Hood, 2-2nd Foot	Surg-Major and Mrs F E Scanlan and child, 2-2nd Foot
Lieut S K Mackenzie, R A	Capt C E Ilderton, 2-2nd Foot
2nd Lieut T J Atkinson, 2-2nd Foot	Wife of Captain Airey
Capt R A Cartwright, 48th Foot	Quarter Master Langrist, wife, and 6 children.
Lieut R J Chaytor, 48th Foot	
Capt H W French, 2-2n Foot	

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

THE Queen held a Privy Council at Osborne on Monday, when the Duke of Northumberland and Sir M. Hicks-Beach were respectively sworn as Lord Privy Seal and Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at which all the Ministers were present. Councils were also held on Wednesday and yesterday morning at which all the Ministers, including the Duke of Northumberland, were present.

In the House of Lords there has been no business of importance, and the discussions have been confined to points arising out of the Eastern Question. Last night Earl Derby, in reply to questions, read several telegrams from the British Ambassador at Constantinople to the effect that the Russian troops, despite the Armistice, were pushing on towards that city, and that the Protocol of the signature of the bases of peace had not yet reached the Porte.

The debate on the Vote of Credit has occupied the House of Commons since Friday. The speakers have been numerous and the debate well sustained. On Monday Mr. Gladstone spoke in a tone of studied moderation, declaring willingness to pass over the previous acts of the Government, and expressed a desire to strengthen their hands at the coming Conference. He therefore recommended the withdrawal of the resolution, and the adoption of an adress to the Crown promising the support of Parliament to the Government in their efforts to insure a permanent peace. Mr. Hardy in the course of a vigorous reply commented upon Mr. Gladstone's deprecation of personalities after his long-continued and avowedly attacks upon Lord Beaconsfield. Among the other chief speakers have been Mr. Goschen, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Mr. Childers, and Mr. John Bright, Sir W. Harcourt, and the Solicitor-General. Wednesday's sitting was devoted to a discussion of the Irish Land Tenure Bill introduced by Mr. Bruce (in whose absence the second reading was moved by Mr. Downing), but on a division it was defeated by 286 against 86. Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer, followed by Lord Hartington, made a statement of affairs at Constantinople identical with that of Lord Derby in the other House. Mr. Forster then said, in consequence of the information just communicated, he would withdraw his amendment to the resolution sanctioning the Vote of Credit, which proposition led to a very animated discussion in which a delay of the Vote was urged which was resisted not only from the Government side, but also from the Opposition benches, and ultimately the amendment was withdrawn. A debate upon the main question was then entered upon, and lasted until 1 o'clock, when, upon a division, the Vote of Credit was agreed to by 295 against 96.

The fact that the bases of peace and an Armistice were signed at Adrianople on January 31 has been communicated to the European Governments, but the details of the arrangements are still unknown. The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and of Erzeroum are among the conditions, but it would appear from the statements in Parliament last night that the Russian troops are still advancing towards Constantinople, and that the first lines of defence of that capital have been abandoned by the Turks.

The Duke of Athole has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Perth in succession to the late Lord Kinnaird.

Colonel E. W. Harcourt was elected on Tuesday, without opposition, member of Parliament for the County of Oxford, in place of Mr. Henley resigned. The election for Perthshire resulted in the return of Colonel Drummond-Moray by a majority of 184 votes over his Liberal opponent, Colonel Greville.

A deputation of Greek merchants had an interview with Earl Derby on Tuesday to solicit his interference to prevent a bombardment of the Greek coast towns. Lord Derby reminded them that Turkey, like every other Power, when attacked had the right to employ force in return; but he added a hope that the difficulty would be speedily settled.

Numerous meetings have been held to protest against Government Vote of Credit, and at most of them there were some riotous scenes caused by opposition to the proposed resolutions. Many meetings have also been held to express confidence in the Government.

The monolith Cleopatra's Needle has been towed up the Thames, and is now lying alongside the southern embankment, opposite to the Houses of Parliament.

The Rev. W. B. Bousfield, late vicar of Andover, was consecrated on Saturday in St. Paul's Cathedral as Bishop of Pretoria, South Africa. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with several other prelates, took part in the ceremony.

The deaths have been recorded of Mr. George Cruikshank, the famous humorous artist and engraver; of Lady Coleridge; and the Rev. H. R. Swabey, Secretary to the Christian Knowledge Society.

Until yesterday the tendency of the Stock Markets was upward, on the renewed prospects of peace. Yesterday, however, the markets were scared by rumours, and stocks fell sharply, although the closing prices are but little less than those with which the year opened. Consols fell at one bound 1 per cent., a very uncommon circumstance, and although the price recovered in part, the final quotations were still flat at 95⅞ for both money and the account. Discount rates continue very low, and the money market is quite stagnant.

OBITUARY.—Pope Pius IX.; Lady Coleridge; George Cruikshank; Admiral J. F. Appleby; Capt. Dashwood, R.N.; Col. T. G. Montgomerie, Ben. Ret.; G. M. Ogilvie, late Mad. C.S.; E

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£110,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOUBABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE: EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTERESTS.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 ,,,

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 31st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum
6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Bonds made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL is the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4, and for single Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office,

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED
Registered under Act X. of 1876.
CAPITAL—Rs. 7,84,000 FULLY PAID UP.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.
WORKS:—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000. The Bonds will be for £50 each, bearing interest from 1st February 1878 at 8 per centum, per annum, payable (after the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, redeemable in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Land, Buildings, Machinery Block, Stocks, and Outstandings of the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day at the option of the Bondholders.
Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. Should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.
If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.
Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts; and Bonds to bearer when ready will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.
As the Loan and interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows:—

£10 per cent. on Application
£15 ,, Allotment
and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878. Deposits on 'application will be received at is 9d per Rupee.
The money raised by this Loan will be applied partly in the purchase of additional Machinery and otherwise in the improvement of the Block of the Company and partly in the formation of a reserve for working capital.
Forms of application can be obtained of the Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta and Branches, and of the Company at their Office, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Copies of the Deeds and Forms of Debenture can be seen at either of the above places by intending subscribers.
The subscription list will be closed on or before the 15th February.

By Order of the Board of Directors
R MACALLISTER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 16th January 1878.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
DEBENTURE LOAN.
Issue of the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000 Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent.]
FORM OF APPLICATION.
(To be retained by Bankers.)
TO THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Having paid to your credit at the Delhi and London Bank the sum of Rupees , being £10 per cent on an application for Debenture Bonds of £50 each, bearing interest at £8 per centum per annum, I request you to let me that amount and I engage to accept the same or any le ser amount you may allot me upon the terms of your prospectus of the day of and to pay the instalments to become due thereon in manner in such prospectus mentioned.
Nam ein full.
Addi ess.
Description.
Dat

No— RECEIPT.
(To be retained by the applicant.) 1878.
Received of the sum of Rupee, being the deposit of £10 per cent on application of Debenture Bonds of £50 each of the Rustomjee Twine and Ca vas Factory Company, Limited.
Rs.—

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.
TERMS.—MODERATE.

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
JEEWANJEE & CO.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S
PALE ALE IN WOOD.
KILDERKINS HOLDING EIGHTEEN GALLONS, RS. 34.

WM. WATSON & CO.,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
LIGHT WINES.
FOR THE
HOT WEATHER.

15 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

STILL HOCKS.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 15
BODENHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,, 16
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 9
GEISENHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,, 18
NIERSTEINER	,,	Quarts	,, 20
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 11
RUDESHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,, 22
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 12
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	Pints	,, 15

SAUTERNES.
Per doz. Quarts.....Rs. 18.

15 PER CENT DISCOUNT
OFF PRICES
FOR CASH.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
GOLD LACES, BRAIDS, CORDS, TASSELS, SPANGLES, TWISTS, BULLIONS for EMBROIDERY, FRINGES, LAMETTA, &c.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, KINGS CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
ONLY TWO MEDICINES REALLY ACT UPON THE LIVER:
One Mercury or Blue Pill, the other Dandelion. Thousands of Constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill, of Calomel. The only safe remedy is
Dr. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS,
which act gently on the Liver, and remove all the above symptoms. Sold all over the world by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

KEATING'S BON BONS
OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM at has no equal,
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the Id.
Beware of Imitations exposed for in the Ind an Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
President.
FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K. G., &c., &c., &c.
Chairman.
LIEUT. GEN. SIR J. H. LEFROY, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A., F.R.S.
The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.
ELECTIONS take place in June and December.
Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.
With a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £30 a year, which includes all extras.
Each Donation of £5 5s., or Rupees 60, entitles to one Life Vote.
Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 6, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.
Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School, as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—
Captain O. Bourdillon, Poona, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kholapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusili rs, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Rangoon, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Belgaum, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 33rd Regiment, Kurrachee, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Bengal, Cavalry Segowlie, Chumparun India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras, ndia.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

The *Illustrated London News*, referring to PURE LITERATURE, speaks of the "FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

Price Sixpence.
FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
The *Australasian* says:—
"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety.'

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The *Mount Mail* says:—
"It contains a vast quantity of useful and entertaining reading matter, consisting of tales, leading articles, poetry, recipes, and scientific notices. The Answers to Correspondents indicate that the *Herald* is largely consulted by readers who seek to have difficulties solved, and forgotten events revived by reliable answers from the Editor. Every week's number contains a well-written and thoughtful leading article upon some subject of interest."

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"One of the best of the old-fashioned penny magazines."

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The *Queenslander* says:—
"A marvel of sound entertaining literature. . . . For sixpence (publisher's price) the reader has tales, sketches, and leading articles, and a mass of general information that would make a well-sized volume."

The
FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (*is. 6d.*) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) at a small percentage over the published price, of all Colonial Book-sellers and News-agents; or the Monthly Parts direct from W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post-free.

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ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
THE MOST PERFECT BEER BOTTLED.
"Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

The most perfect Beer ever introduced into India. It is the "pick" of those world-famed Brewers' export Brewings. Bottled by a firm in London, whose Patents for securing lasting condition and brilliancy to their bottlings are well known to the London Trade. This "Bass" must make its way throughout India.

NEW SEASON'S BEER.

The quality of the New Season's Beer, which we are now importing, will prove much superior to our first supplies. No better Beer can possibly be shipped, and as it gets the advantage of Messrs. Read Brothers' bottling patents in addition, the *present* shipments will defy comparison.

		NET CASH. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.	per doz.	5 8	5 12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.	per doz.	3 12	4 0	

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.
THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

THE EXCELLENCE of Dublin Stout is due to the peculiar method of drying the Irish malts, and to the softness of the brewing water.

MESSRS. GUINNESS'S is generally recognised as being the best Stout in the world, and the extent and resources of their vast Establishment justify its reputation.

READ BROTHERS bottle no Stout or Porter, except Messrs. Guinness's, whose "Harp" label is on the one side of their bottles, and the "Bull-Dog" label on the reverse side.

		NET CASH. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.	per doz.	5 8	5 12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.	per doz.	3 12	4 0	

We are Sole Consignees of these two Specialities; the Beers are superior to every other Brand.

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF
MESSRS. DUBOIS & CO.'S COGNAC.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand Old Cognac	22	8
23	12	* ONE STAR, Half Bottles	25	0
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
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33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	27	0
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31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	32	8
28	8	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30	4
26	8	** TWO STARS Very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent.
Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

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MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, near Crawford Market.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni,
AND
MR. BHICCAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA. Cumballa Hill.

Bombay, January 1878.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. SIMMS, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, London.
"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F.R.S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F.RS. St. Bartholomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).

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"Most palatable, producing neither distress nor uneasiness."—Prof. MACNAMARA, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Editor 7th Edition Neligan's Medicines.

NEW APERIENT WATER.

Specially recommended for its richness in aperien salts, usefulness in bilious attacks, prevention of gout rheumatism, piles, &c., by *Lancet, Brit. Med. Journal* and the whole of Medical Press.

Recommended for women and children by Baron Scanzoni, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. A. Martin, &c., &c.
Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers; Wholesale for Export from THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND whose Label is on every genuine bottle.
May be obtained from Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

FOR THE RACES.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street. POONA, 1, East Street.

CHRONOGRAPHS in Morocco cases, at.....Rs. 45 each

CHRONOGRAPHS, small size, very neat and handy for the waistcoat pocket, with case .....Rs. 75 each.

CHRONOGRAPHS, large size, with dotting Pen, in Morocco case, with two bottles of Ink .....Rs. 150

SILVER STOP WATCHES, in crystal case .....Rs. 60

SILVER INDEPENDENT SECONDS LEVER WATCHES, in crystal-hunting, or semi-hunting case, from.....Rs. 130 to 160

GOLD HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER CHRONOGRAPHS, of the finest quality, and with all the latest improvements .....Rs. 600

THE SAME WATCH in Silver case.....Rs. 300

THE SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASS, as supplied to the German and French Armies from .....Rs. 55 to 80
Ditto. of Aluminium, from.....Rs. 110 to 150

BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, EYE-GLASSES, &c.,
AN IMMENSE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE,
WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.

SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.

It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.

The variations of climate, causing equal contraction and expansion of iron frame and strings together, the INDIAN PIANETTE, from its peculiar construction, will stand longer in tune than Pianos made upon any other system.

The greatest care has been taken to secure the instrument against the effects of insects and vermin, and although the case is of solid wood and substantial make, it is an exceedingly handsome Piano, whilst the compactness of the instrument renders it peculiarly adapted for transport to the mofussil.

The Price Rs. 450, places the INDIAN PIANETTE within the reach of all.

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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Hymalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.
August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

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SMOKING MIXTURE
& BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

The proprietor of those justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the purest Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

TRADE MARK AN ELEPHANT.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	York River Tobacco.	Latakia Tobacco.
,, Birdseye.	Carolina Rose.	Oronoko ,,
,, Cut Cavendish.	Havana Tobacco.	Imperial ,,
,, Returns Tobacco.	Persian ,,	Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

MANUFACTORY,—GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

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THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
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HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
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Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	0
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	0
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	15	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
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LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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'Oh! how may torments lie in the small circle of a wedding-ring!'—CIBBER.

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable, each...Rs.	9	& 10
NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately come into vogue. Price according to thickness, from ,,	14	to 25
THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet, each ,,	16	to 25
DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS, set with 5 choice Brilliants; also set with 5 Emeralds, Rubies, Opals, Turquoises or Pearls. Prices vary entirely in accordance with the beauty, size, and value of the Gems, each from ,,	100	to 1,000
GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds, from ,,	20	to 200
SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Blood stone, Sardonyx, &c., from... ,,	18	to 75
LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stones, from ,,	20	to 40
MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair, from ,,	25	to 50
MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or Pearls, or both, from ,,	35	to 200
RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a band Ring, with the hair plaited round, from ,,	12	to 35
MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. Theseare generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut; or enamelled in colours upon all gold, from ,,	30	to 80
PUZZLE, SECRET BOX and other fancy Rings from ,,	20	to 40
GOLD KEEPERS OR GUARD RINGS, in a variety of patterns, from ,,	12	to 30
POESIE RINGS, with enamelled Mottos, a host of quaint conceits, each ,,	25	

"About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring
That she did give me; whose posey was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—
Shakespeare.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
February 6, 1878.

SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, ETC.

BADHAM AND COMPANY
BEG to announce the arrival of a Large Shipment of the above.
The best Qualities, latest Designs, and Colours.

WINSORS.

	Rs.	a.
To tie Knot, Bow, or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spots	2	8
Fancy Checks	2	8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3	8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	5	0
Sterling Silver Scarf Rings	5	0

FOLDED SILK TIES.

	Rs.	a.
Black Corded Silk	Re. 1, 1-4 and	1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black		2 0
White Dress Ties	from 8 annas	
The Club House, Black and Fancy		2 12

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

"The Don," New Fancy Stripes, Plain Colors, Blue and Black and White Spots	2	12
Black, Blue and Lavender		

MODERATE KNOTS

Duke of Edinborough, New Designs, Fancy Satin, Neat Striped or Plain Coloured Silk	3	0
Blue, Lavender, Slate and Black		

NEW PIN SCARFS.
To suit any Collar.

The "Leopold," Washing, Bird's Eyes, Rich Fancy Spots and Stripes	2	8
Plain Colours and Black	3	8
The Leopold, Washing, Twilled Silk, White and Coloured Spots	3	0

THE "EXCELSIOR."
Extra large to cover the Shirt.

New Fancy Checks	4	0
Fancy Stripes or Spots, Rich Figured Satin		
Washing Pin Scarf, Plain and Fancy Linen	1	12
White Marsala	1	8
Gold and Silver Pins, a variety of Patterns, Horse Shoe, &c	6 to 30	8 0

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James's," Moderate Size, Plain Colours, or Fancy Stripes	2	0
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above.	2	4
White Dress Bows	1	0

FOLDED SILK TIES.

	Rs.	a.
Black Corded Silk	Re. 1, 1-4 and	1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black		2 0
White Dress Ties	from 8 annas	
The Club House, Black and Fancy		2 12

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated		2 8
" Silk for Dress		4 8
Cantab, very strong		3 8
United Service, Strong Leather		3 8

UMBRELLAS.

Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks	11-8, 12-8,	16 0
Ladies	8-8 to	12 8
Sun Umbrellas		5 8
Ladies' Sunshades		5 8

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange, Ground Ash, selected Rattans, a large assortment	1 8 to	2 0

LUND'S JEWELLERY.

Gold on Ivory, will last for years, Collar Stud	1	12
Front Do.	3	8
Solitares	5	8
Links	10	8

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

White, Black and Colored, 2 Buttons	(Nott.)	3	0
Doeskin		2	8
Doe Gauntlets		3	0
Dogskin Gauntlets		3	0

GENTS' KID GLOVES.

White, Black and Colored	(Nott.)	3	4
Doeskin, Sewn, Fancy Colours		2	8
Tan Deer for Driving		3	4
White Doe Millsary		3	8
Real White Buckskin		6	

COLLARS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIAN WASHING.

| | | Rs. | a. | | | Rs. | a. | | Rs. |